TELL THE CHILDREN
The May Pamphlet
is ready for distribution at
CAMPBELL'S
Drug Store.
Look for the Sign of the Camel.

The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

HALL & WALKER
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WELLINGTON COAL $8.50 PER TON
DRY COAL WOOD
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VOL. XCV., NO. 126 VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1906. TWENTY PAGES.

LADIES'
OUT-OF-DOOR JEWELRY
Just those little items so necessary to perfect the out-of-door tout ensemble.
PRETTY BROOCHES
In fleur-de-lis, clover leaf, enamel beetles, and other fashionable designs, plain and stone set from 50c. up.
BLOUSE PINS
In silver, gun metal, enamel, mother-of-pearl, at prices ranging from 25c. to $2.50 per set.
COLLAR SUPPORTS
New arrivals in these very necessary equipments are in Mother-of-Pearl, Opal, and Turquois, at 50c. and 75c. per set.
CHALLONER & MITCHELL
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
47 and 49 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
C.M.1070

Four Good Things
Dixi Flour, per sack $1 25
Dixi Tea, per lb. ..... 35c and 50c
Dixi Soap, 6 bars 25c
DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers - 111 Government St., Victoria
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"100,000 GLASSES A DAY."—SOME ONE MUST DRINK IT
CASCADE BEER
All first-class bars.
Ring up Dixi H. Ross & Co. for a supply for the house.

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP!
WELL SEASONED. ECONOMICAL.
ECLIPSE, 6 cakes for ..... 25c.
DEFIANCE, 4-lb. bar ..... 25c.
FRENCH CASTILE, bar ..... 25c.
THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd.
TRY THE OLD STORE PHONE 28 JOHNSON STREET.

SMOKE
IMPERIAL MIXTURE
TOBACCO
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
The Hudson's Bay Company

YOU NEED SOMETHING
TO DRINK THESE DAYS
VICTORIA-PHOENIX BEER, 2 large bottles ..... 25c.
VICTORIA-PHOENIX ROCK BEER, 2 large bottles ..... 25c.
TATE'S ENGLISH ALE, 2 large bottles ..... 25c.
PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE, large bottle ..... 25c.
PERSIAN SHERBET, large qts ..... 25c.
BASS ALE, large bottle ..... 30c.
DUBLIN STOUT large bott'e ..... 30c.
TONIC PORT, large bottle ..... 30c.
THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY,
SYDNEY J. HEALD, Manager.
'PHONE 68. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET. P. O. BOX 588.

THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

Dominion Commission Will Now Take Up Affairs of Canada Life.

A NEW LAW OF LIBEL

An Ontario Court Declares all Boycotting to be Illegal.

TORONTO, May 5.—Scarcely a department in the wide range of activity of a modern life insurance company had not been probed with greater or less results when counsel for the Dominion insurance commission practically completed its investigation into the affairs of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance company yesterday afternoon. It is understood the examination of the career of that company has been exhausted and the business of the Canada Life will come before the commission when it resumes on Tuesday next.

J. F. Junkin, general manager of the Manufacturers' Life, admitted yesterday the practice of making investments in securities on behalf of the company without the formal authorisation of the directors. Mr. Junkin was opposed to any effort being made to take away from policyholders the right to vote, and suggested that some effort be made to induce policyholders to take more personal interest in the direction of the company in which they were interested.

Cobalt district is to have a great ore smelter and refinery. It will cost about $600,000, and the Ontario government has agreed to give the projected works a free site.

Boycotting Declared Illegal.

A judgment, which would seem to have a significance for trade unions throughout Canada, was delivered this morning by the divisional court and signed by Chancellor Boyd, Justice Magee and Justice Meredith. It dismissed with costs the appeal entered by the local union No. 30 of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers against a judgment given by Justice MacMahon on a verdict of the jury awarding $7,500 and costs to the Toronto Metallic Roofing company. The company was embarrassed in business two or three years ago by a boycott of the members of the union, consequent to a disagreement as to open or closed shop. As the union was not a corporate body the officers were sued by the company, who got judgment. The union then appealed, and the case has been in the courts ever since. Their lordships find that boycotting is illegal.

New Libel Case.

Mr. McKay's bill to amend the act respecting actions of libel and slander passed the legal committee of the legislature yesterday, and was sent on to the house. Section eight of the old act is repealed, and a clause substituted whereby accounts of meetings of duly organized public bodies shall be privileged unless it be proved that such reports are malicious. It protects newspapers against actions for libel for the publication of government bulletins or reports. The act is widened so as to take in the monthly publications, and "public meetings" shall be interpreted under the Ontario instead of the English act.

DICKENS' "LITTLE DORRIT."

Mother of Canadian Alderman Was Original of Character.

London, Ont., May 5.—It appears that the original of Charles Dickens' chararter, "Little Dorrit," is the mother of Alderman Cooper, of this city. The alderman was startled yesterday on seeing a cablegram that the woman in question was a Mrs. Cooper, of Southgate, an old London suburb, and that her maiden name was Mary Ann Mitton, which was the maiden name of the alderman's mother. Thirty-eight years ago Alderman Cooper ran away from home. He first bought a ticket for Australia and was booked to sail on the ship Tasmania, but when his mother heard of his intentions he turned his ticket. Several of his school-fellows who had arranged to go with him sailed on the Tasmania and were drowned, the steamer foundering at sea. A short time after this Alderman Cooper sailed for Canada and has been here ever since.

THORPE'S
OLD ENGLISH
GINGER BEER
HAS A SMACK OF ITS OWN.

SIR HENRY M. DURAND.

British Ambassador to Washington Returns to Post.

New York, May 5.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British ambassador at Washington, was a passenger today on the steamer Etruria which sailed for Liverpool.

SELECTING A CANDIDATE.

Liberals of Parksville Take Time By the Forelock.

Nanaimo, May 5.—(Special.)—A meeting of Liberals was held at Parksville last night to consider a candidate for Alberni in the provincial house. While nothing definite was done, the sentiment of the meeting was in favor of Mr. Brewster, the cannerman of Clayoquot. Another meeting will be held shortly to further consider the matter.

The grocery firm of Napier & Co., Cumberland, has assigned.

COURT HOUSE BURNS.

County Buildings at North Yakima Destroyed By Fire.

Tacoma, May 5.—(Special.)—The county courthouse at North Yakima was burned this afternoon. Fifteen prisoners were in the county jail in the basement. All were removed to places of safety. The two upper stories were of wood. All of the county records were saved. The loss is $15,000, and insurance $5,000. A new $90,000 courthouse is in course of construction. The burned building was moved ten miles several years ago by the Northern Pacific from the old town of Yakima City.

NO TRAILING SKIRTS.

German Town Passes Law Prohibiting Women's Long Trains.

Nordhausen, Prussian Saxony, May 5.—The town council of Nordhausen has issued an ordinance prohibiting women from allowing the trains of their dresses to drag in the streets as a "measure for the protection of health and for the prevention of tainting the atmosphere with dust." The penalty for infraction of this ordinance is a fine of $7.50. The police department of Nordhausen had previously forbidden women to allow their dress trains to sweep the sidewalks of the Friederich Wilhelm plats and the adjacent streets. The council now extends the regulation to the entire city. The passing of this law is likely to result in a similar ordinance being enforced by other countries.

GOLD IMPORTS COME DIRECT TO CANADA

A New Departure in Finance Inaugurated by Empress Liners.

MONTREAL, May 5.—The Royal Bank of Canada has completed arrangements for the transportation of British gold direct to Canada, and the new C. P. R. royal mail steamship Empress of Britain, which sails from Liverpool on her maiden trip today, will carry in her specieroom the first consignment, amounting to one million dollars in bullion. Heretofore such imports have been made through New York, owing to superior speed, up to the present time, of the ships running to that port. The advent of the C. P. R. Empress steamships, however, no longer makes that necessary, and the management of the line is gratified that this advance in the Canadian steamship service has been so quickly recognized.

MONEY TO REBUILD.

Big Steel Companies Promise San Francisco Ample Funds.

San Francisco, Cal., May 5.—That every facility will be afforded the builders of new San Francisco by the manufacturing interests of the east is apparent by the promise of representatives of steel companies. Officials of the Santa Fe, Pacific Mail and American Hawaiian steamship companies have stated that no scarcity of structural steel will delay the re-building of the city. Structural steel is to be furnished San Francisco for the next three years as fast as it is needed, faster than it can be rivetted together in the frames of the buildings that are already being planned. More than that, the promise is given that credits on past business will be extended and payments on new orders may be deferred to the longest limit to which individual builders can legitimately be entitled. Money will not be wanting to back up the building operations now to be energetically taken up.

A large amount of money being forwarded here by the insurance companies of the United States and Europe

To Meet the Immense Losses

they will have to pay. Many of the companies have, it is said, decided to reimburse the clients with spot cash at their offices or with drafts as good as coin here, and thus avoid the delay that would ensue if bills of exchange were issued on eastern or foreign money centres.

In every section of the city, relief work is going on without a hitch and nowhere, so far as could be learned was there any real distress. Some anxiety is still felt over purity of the water supply. City Chemist Gibbs said yesterday that samples of water taken from the taps at various points about the city were found to be so full of bacteria that sewer pollution was indicated. A laboratory was established at the state university for the analysis of the supply. In connection with the recent boycott movement in China, it is interesting to note that the China, sailing for the Orient today, is taking a shipment of 1,000 tons of flour. This is the first flour shipment of any note to be sent from here to the Orient for months.

MINERS DECIDE AGAINST STRIKE

On Advice of President Mitchell Convention Accepts Operators' Proposition.

A THREE YEAR AGREEMENT

Great Joy Throughout the Anthracite Region Over the Outcome.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 5.—On the advice of President Mitchell, representing the scale committee of the miners' convention today unanimously voted to adopt the first proposition of the operators, a continuation of the award of the anthracite coal strike commission, with the modification that the term for which it is to continue, shall be mutually agreed upon. The operators suggestion was that it should be at least three years. The action of the convention, together with a request for a conference on Monday, was telegraphed by President Mitchell to Chairman George F. Baer of the operators' committee and an answer was received agreeing to a conference at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon at the Jersey Central office in New York city. The only matters to be discussed at the reference is the length of time the award shall continue and the provision that no discrimination shall be shown against the men who obeyed the mine workers' union order. It is practically certain that the operators will not accede to any suggestion for a two year agreement, as that would throw next conference in a presidential year and as the miners will not want a long term agreement, the chances are that

A Three Year Agreement.

will be eventually entered upon. An intimation has reached here from President Baer that the operators will not discriminate against the miners now on suspension and the local representatives of the coal companies say the same thing. It looks, therefore, as if a strike has been averted and the miners will return to work probably on Monday May 14.

In his address to the convention in presenting the report of the scale, Mr. Mitchell said: "I am in favor of raising the low paid men to the standard of the high paid men. During the six or seven years that I have been in the movement in the anthracite regions I have learned to know much about conditions here. I want to assure you that I am not at all pleased with the wages or conditions. I believe they should be improved. In considering the policy of the organization we must take into consideration its possibilities. If I were sure a strike would be successful, that you could win, that you would stand together, I would advise you to strike and stay away from the mines until we got better conditions, but from the information I have received from all parts, I am fearful that our people are

Not In Shape For a Strike

I know that there are many among us who are not in sympathy with a strike movement.

"In deciding this question may I ask you to do it without passion or sentiment but with due regard to what is best known. Whatever your decision is, whether it be strike or whether it be work, I ask you to stand together, accepting without reservation the conclusion of the majority."

The news that the convention had decreed against a strike was received with great joy throughout this region. Now that peace is assured there is no jollicing on hand, there have been no demonstration other than individual expression to the miners themselves the news is very satisfactory and they were willing to strike if John Mitchell thought they ought to, but they are glad that he decided otherwise.

QUEBEC CHURCH LAW DECISION

Widows Maintained in Possession of Pews by the Court.

QUEBEC, May 5.—Judge Cimon, of the supreme court here, has rendered another of those decisions which periodically startle the world by reminding them that there is still a corner of North America where a union of church and state subsists. The case came up on a petition for a writ of mandamus presented by Omer Lemay, a farmer and ratepayer of the parish of St. Croix, to compel the fabrique, or board of trustees of the said parish, to put up at auction two of the church pews. It was shown that the pews which formed the subject of the dispute had been sold in the sixties to Xavier Lemay and Ferdinand Auger to be held by them and their wives during their life time. Both Auger and Lemay died years ago, and their widows married again, but still continued to hold their pews sold to their deceased husbands. Hence a family quarrel which led to this expensive law suit. The action was founded on a law which says that in this matter of church pews widows lose their rights if they remarry. But in opposition to this it was proved that it was the custom of the parish from time immemorial to allow widows to remain in possession of their pews whether they married again or not and the civil court has decided that this was sufficient ground to decide in favor of the widows.

The court called attention to the fact that if the suit had been decided against the church trustees they, in turn, would have had to take legal proceedings to evict the widows before being able to comply with the order for the sale of the pews.

SNOW IN WINNIPEG.

Slight Fall Adds Variety to Manitoba Weather.

Winnipeg, May 5.—(Special.)—There was a slight snowfall throughout the province today. The weather has turned colder after an exceptionally fine spell during April.

James J. Hill will attend a luncheon by the Canadian club when he enters Winnipeg Wednesday next.

Winnipeg painters will go out on a strike for higher wages on Monday.

MANCHURIAN TRADE.

Chinese Government Gives Notice of Opening of Ports.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—The Chinese government has given notice that it will open certain Manchurian ports and interior cities to the world's trade only after it has completed the preparation of regulations for the government of the foreign colonies therein. It is understood to mean the opening will be conducted on the agreement by foreigners to accept their holdings on leases and not claim the right to buy their lands outright. The active spirit in this anti-foreign movement is understood to be Tang Chao Ye, the vice president of the board of foreign affairs, who by reason of his education in America and his graduation from Yale, is thoroughly acquainted with modern foreign methods. Private advices received here from China relative to the anti-American boycott in China are discouraging and it is even predicted that the worst is to follow; that owing to the accumulation of enormous stocks of unsold American goods at the ports of entry, the full effect of the boycott will not be felt until next autumn.

FRANCE'S ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN ENDS

Interesting Developments Looked For as Result of Polls Today.

PARIS, May 5.—The electoral campaign closed tonight and the polls will be opened throughout France tomorrow. Great interest is taken in the result, owing to the fact that it will mean the country's opinion of the course of the government in connection with the separation of church and state and the recent labor agitations.

The 591 seats in the chamber of deputies will be contested by over 2,000 candidates of various political opinions. The two great contending elements are the "bloc," or supporters of the government, and the "anti-bloc," or opponents of the government. The "bloc" is composed of the powerful radical republicans, numbering 140, under the command of War Minister Etienne, and including M. Delcasse, the former foreign minister; ninety radical socialists, of whom Premier Sarrien is the leader, and about fifty socialists, led by M. Jaures.

All the Ministers

are running as "bloc" candidates. The "anti-bloc" include the nationalists, clericals, royalists, Bonapartists, anti-semists and various other groups. Some of the most striking of the opposition are Col. Marchand, of Fashoda fame, who is seeking to represent a Paris district; M. Deroulde and Marcel Mebert, who recently were amnestied after having been exiled for treason; M. Joseph Lasies, the anti-semite leader, who is known as the "French Tim Healy"; the Abbe Lemire and Gay Reode, direct representatives of the church, and M. Baudry L. Assen, an out-and-out royalist and parliamentary buffoon. The balance of power is practically held by the moderate republican, or centre party, with 120 votes. M. Doumer, president of the chamber of deputies, is the leader of this party, with M. Ribott, the former premier, as second in command. They expect to play an important role, as M. Doumer aspires to the premiership. Neither the "bloc" nor the "anti-bloc" organs have clearly defined their policy, but the government supporters advocate a continuation of the policy of separating the church from the state, carrying out the workingmen's pensions and the introduction of an income tax measure.

ACETYLENE GAS BUOYS.

Halifax, May 5.—The explosion of an acetylene gas buoy of the marine department in the harbor yesterday caused anxiety among marine officials as to the condition of all the gas buoys.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

Cruisers' Rendezvous at Piraeus for Turkey's Benefit.

Port Said, May 5.—The British cruiser Minerva proceeded to Piraeus today where the British cruisers Carnarvon Barham, Suffolk and Venus and the torpedo depot ship Vulcan with destroyers are also bound.

GOSSIP OF THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

Weekly Review of Happenings at Ottawa as Told by Telegraph.

TO PETER WHITE'S MEMORY

Sessional Allowance Not Likely to Be Cut by Either of the Houses.

OTTAWA, May 5.—(Special.)—The flag flutter over the government buildings is an indication that another parliamentarian had passed away. In the death of Peter White the country has lost one of the truest and noblest men who ever entered public life. He was recognized as probably the best man who had sat in the speaker's chair since confederation. Dignified, courteous and fair, he filled the position to the satisfaction of both sides. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his eulogy of the late Hon. Mr. White emphasized especially this point. Peter White was one of the old guard who stood loyally by Sir John Macdonald in the dark days of 1873. Sir John never forgot his friends who were true to him at that time, and the day came when he was able to show Peter White appreciation of his attitude. A large contingent of members will go to Pembroke on Monday to attend the funeral.

Niagara Falls Conservation

A treaty between Canada and the United States for the preservation of the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls is in store in the near future. For once the Dominion comes out the right end of the horn. There will be no Alverstonian this time. Members of the Canadian section of the waterways commission carefully watched the interests of the country, and when their American friends tried to railroad through the commission an arrangement binding Canada for all time to come to restrict the developing power, they were promptly stopped. By the agreement reached, and upon which the treaty will be based, the two existing American companies will be restricted to the development of 18,500 cubic feet of water per second, which means about 300,000 horse-power. The three Canadian companies are privileged to develop 36,800 cubic feet per second, equivalent to nearly 600,000 horse-power. This will be ample for all Canadian requirements for many years to come. If at the end of twenty-five years, the duration of the proposed treaty, the manufacturing cities and towns in Ontario require more power than the three Canadian companies can furnish, then it will be within the province of the government of the day to charter new companies in order to furnish power to meet the further requirements of the Canadian people.

Canadian Power Enterprise.

Two of the Canadian companies at present design to sell their power product exclusively on the American side, principally to the city of Buffalo. The Canadian commissioners consider it would be unfair to prevent this for the present, in view of the fact that the demand for power in Canada falls far short of what the companies can produce. The time will come, however, when it may be necessary to restrict the export of power to the states in order to furnish to Canadian people that which they want. Accordingly, Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick has a bill before the house to control the export of power from Canada, whether it be of electric power or energy of natural gas, petroleum, water or other fluid. It would seem from these precautions that the interests of the Dominion in the proposed international agreement are for once to be thoroughly safeguarded.

No Reduction In Indemnity.

There will be no reduction in the sessional indemnity to senators and members. This fact is patent from the discussion which has taken place in both houses this week. The senators are pretty cute. They debated the question behind closed doors, and it is said that there were not many who expressed a yearning desire to go back to the old figure of $1,500 a year. The commons had a very frank discussion, as long as it lasted, one of the best speeches being made by Mr. Verville, the Labor member for Montreal. He told the house that if his services were not worth $2,500 a year to his constituents, then they ought to leave him at home. He got a good one in on W. F. Maclean, and he declared his belief that if a secret ballot were to be taken upon Mr. Maclean's bill he (Maclean) would vote against it. Anyway, no one is squealing particularly about the increased indemnity except possibly the Montreal Star and the Toronto World, which have become hysterical over the subject.

Twenty-five Hundred Dollars

is little enough for men to be away from their homes for four or five months especially considering the increased cost of living and that mileage has been cut off. To my own personal knowledge, the cost of board has gone up in Ottawa hotels for steady boarders like members of parliament, anywhere from forty to sixty per cent. during the past five years. There is one good thing, however, that the increased indemnity has done, to wit, that it has impressed members of parliament with the responsibilities of their duties and it is a noticeable fact that they have been far more constant in their attendance in the House and at committees this session than formerly for many years past. The

(Continued on Page Two)

GORGE LINE

CHANGE IN TIME TABLE

ON SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS

Commencing May 5 and 6, cars will run through to the Gorge from city every Twenty minutes.

SATURDAYS—First car leaves city at 6:10 a. m., Gorge at 6:30 a. m., and every twenty minutes thereafter.

Last car leaves city at 11:50 p. m. and Gorge at 11:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS—First car leaves city at 9:10 a. m., Gorge 9:30 a. m., and every twenty minutes thereafter.

Last car leaves city at 10:50 p. m., and the Gorge at 10:30 p.m.

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SUCCESSOR TO R. MOWAT.

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GOSSIP OF THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

(Continued from Page One.)

only men kicking about the increased indemnity are a few narrow gauge people who could not earn $2,500 a year to save their souls.

Adulteration of Food

An important announcement was made by the inland revenue department. From this branch of the public service has been issuing bulletins of the analysis of drinks of different kinds. By this analysis it has been demonstrated what adulteration takes place, whether it be in coffee or spices, maple sugar, syrups, pepper or whiskey. The department heretofore has published these bulletins merely as a warning, but from this time forth, it is proposed to enforce the provisions of the adulteration act so that prosecutions may be looked for in any part of the country.

Discriminated Against Members

A curious case of discrimination against members of parliament came to light this week. It appears that the railways in selling sleeping car accommodation give preference to the general public which pays for its tickets over members of parliament who travel free in virtue of the railway act, 1903. This discrimination will not last long. If the Grand Trunk continues, it members have a remedy in their own hands. They will simply amend the railway act, imposes penalties on any railway company acting as the Grand Trunk has done.

Theory and Practice.

Gradually the planks in the Liberal platform of 1893 are being broken up. The last to go is that of senate reform. What a howl the Grits did make on it is question when they were in opposition. Now, however, it is all right. Sir Wilfrid, the other day, highly eulogized the upper house and said it had done nobly by the country and the best he looked for was a change which would enable senators to be elected by provincial legislatures and give the same number to all provinces. He gave no indication, however, when he might be expected to make a move in this direction.

The Supplementaries

The cabinet sat today considering supplementary estimates. Ministers are very anxious to close the session by the end of June in order to give them an opportunity to prepare business for the November session, especially a new tariff.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fielding will have to be in London next April for the imperial conference.

Civic Salaries Increased.

Toronto civic salary increases for the permanent staff total $25,000, with $3,91 increase in wages of ordinary employees in various departments. The total increase, with the mayor's present salary, reached almost $30,000.

STRIKE IN HAMILTON.

Several Hundred Carpenters and Joiners Are Out.

Hamilton, May 5.—(Special.)—Several hundred carpenters and joiners quit work because the masters would not sign an agreement covering the season. They were given an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour a short time ago.

A DASTARDLY TRICK.

St. John Man Injured By Gunpowder Sent Through Mail.

St. John, N. B., May 5.—Harry Machon, aged 19, a scene shifter in the opera house, was injured yesterday by an explosion of gunpowder in a small box which he received through the mails from some unknown source. The police are investigating.

WIRELESS IN THE ARCTIC.

Explorer Wellman Will Establish Station at Hamerfest.

London, May 5.—Walter Wellman has received the consent of Norway to the establishment of a wireless telegraph station at Hamerfest in connection with his Polar expedition. Mr. Wellman is going to Paris tomorrow for the purpose of testing the airship which has been constructed there for use in the Arctic regions.

STRENUOUS BASEBALL.

Colored Players Use Bats As Arguments With Deadly Effect.

Windsor, May 5.—A baseball game between two nines of young colored men at Williams park broke up in a row, and William Hines lies at his father's home with injuries that may prove fatal. Hines and George Turner are alleged to have quarreled over a decision of the umpire. The quarrel ended when Hines was hit over the head and shoulders with a bat. He fell to the ground, with blood spurting from several gashes on his head. The other players interfered. While they were attending to Hines, Turner ran away, but was arrested at the ferry.

"The Helmet of Navarre."

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY.

Panama, May 5.—The Panama Canal company had 27,000 employees on its rolls during the month of April. 5,000 of these were paid in gold and 22,000 in silver. The number of men at work exceeds by 9,000 the greatest number the French company ever had in its employ.

RIOTERS FATALLY SHOT.

Battle Between Italians and Police In New Jersey.

Passaic, N. J., May 5.—In a battle between riotous Italian strikers and the police today, four of the rioters were shot and a number of the policemen injured. One of the men shot may die. Thirty men were made prisoners by the police.

"The Helmet of Navarre."

COUNTRY TOWN LOSSES.

Restored Communications Discloses Further Ruin In California.

Oakland, Cal., May 5.—For the first time since the earthquake of April 18, communication with Healdsburg, Sonoma county, was restored today. It developed that much damage was done to business property and residences by the trembling, the loss there approximating $500,000. In Alexander, five miles north of Healdsburg, the ground was left in ridges, and many landslides occurred, damming some of the small creeks and forming lakes. Windsor, seven miles south of Healdsburg, also suffered, many of its finest buildings being entirely destroyed. Sebastopol, Sonoma county, which was just recovering from its last big fire, is once more a pile of ruins. The damage there is estimated at $250,000.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

Special Grand Jury Will Investigate Mutual Life Supply Department.

New York, May 5.—Subpoenas were served today on all the clerk employees of the Mutual Life Assurance company supply department, requiring them to appear with their books, letters and files and other documents before the special grand jury to investigate insurance matters which will be impanelled next Monday. This is the jury asked for by District Attorney Jerome and before which Andrew C. Fields, former legislative agent of the Mutual has said that he will appear.

HUGE RAFT ADRIFT.

Ten Million Feet of Logs En Route to San Francisco Breaks Loose.

Portland, Ore., May 5th.—(Special)—The monster log raft which was taken in tow by the steamer Frances H. Leggett from the Columbia river on Wednesday for San Francisco is adrift about twenty miles off shore opposite the Crescent City. The steamer Leggett and the tug Arctic from Eureka are standing by. A strong northwest wind is blowing. The raft contains ten million feet of timber and is 700 feet long, 54 foot beam, and 24 feet deep.

Missionary From China.—Rev. J. Taylor, missionary, who arrived last evening by the steamship Athenian from Central India, will preach this evening in the First Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor went as missionaries to India from the Presbyterian church in Canada, seven years ago. They are now on the way home on a well earned furlough. Mr. Taylor is to attend the meeting of the general assembly in June.

BENEFIT CONCERT ARRANGED.

Mandolin Club to Entertain For Benefit "Advance Victoria" Movement

Owing to the kindness of the Margherita Mandolin club, in offering its services to the Victoria Development & Tourist association to aid in the advancement of the city, a specially attractive benefit concert has been arranged for next Friday evening to take place in Institute hall, View street.

The concert will be under the capable direction of Signor Ernesto Clandio and a splendid programme has been prepared for the occasion. The club will be assisted by several of Victoria's leading vocalists and instrumentalists.

The admission fee has been placed at the small sum of 50c and seats may be reserved at Waitt's music store, Government street.

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EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY CONVENTION IN SEATTLE

Synopsis of the Proceedings—An Eminently Successful Gathering.

The missionary convention which has just come to a close in Seattle has been an eminently successful one. Nominally confined to the seventh missionary department of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States, the bishops and the clergy of the Pacific coast and Canada were in the kindest manner allowed to partake in all the privileges of the convention. One could hardly fail to be struck with its topographical catholicity.

There was Bishop Spalding, of Salt Lake, Utah, from the East; Archbishop Parker, of Sacramento, sole representative of the unfortunate California church, from the South; Bishop Rowe and Mr. Jenkins, of Alaska, from the far North; while Mr. Gowen, of Holy Trinity, Seattle, represented Honolulu, from the West and the isles of the sea. Throughout the convention there was an air of optimism. Difficulties were fully realized and fairly and squarely faced, but they seemed as nothing before a truly magnificent faith and courage and determination. The keynote of the whole convention was struck in the noble

Discourse of Bishop Spaulding

in St. Mark's church. His text was: "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith. Who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God?" He pictured the manner of men who planted religion and freedom on the Atlantic coast. The serious determination, perseverence, energy, endurance which made the United States what it is today he showed to have proceeded from faith in the Son of God, the sense of the permanent and unchanging realities of righteousness and truth.

And then, as a western man, the bishop pointed out the weakness of our new life on the Pacific coast—its superficiality and frivolity, its lack of true purposeful energy and labor, its want of permanence and stability, its lack of clear distinction between right and wrong, its weak vision of eternal right. He traced all back to weakness of faith, if not positive lack of it, and showed that the gospel of Jesus Christ is the only hope of an advancing and fruitful civilization.

It was in the spirit of this sermon that all the proceedings of the convention went on. Whether it was the discussion of associate missions, or city missions, or seamen's missions, all was touched by a sense of the necessity, behind all machinery, of the power of God.

An Impressive Spectacle

One affecting spectacle was the missionary mass meeting in the opera house on Friday evening. To see so many hundreds of men and women in that great city, brought together by the wish to hear the simple message of missionary effort, was indeed something to be devoutly thankful for.

Of the addresses, the most noteworthy were those of W. John Wood, secretary of the American board of missions, and Rev. Mr. Hulse, who spoke of the men's thank-offering. In celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the planting of English Christianity in America a great demonstration is to be made in Virginia, and it is proposed, and will no doubt be carried out, that every man of the American Episcopal church shall give something as a thank-offering for the blessings which the United States owes to that planting, all the offerings being devoted to missionary work at home or abroad.

The Canadian clergy have not only much to be grateful for and the uplifting and inspiration which the convention gave them, but also in the generous hospitality and entertainment provided for them by their American brethren. It is much to be hoped that Victoria may some day see such a convention within its bounds, to bear testimony that the kingdom of Christ is essentially a missionary organization, and that as such it is the root principle and the rock foundation of the truest citizenship.

THEATRICAL

All of the acts on Manager Jamieson's bill for the coming week at the Grand are headliners. Clemenso brothers are European musical acrobatic clowns and their turn is one of the cleverest most novel and amusing on the stage. The Gregsons, dainty Florence and Charles are refined singers and dancers. Mr. Charles Gregson conducts the largest vaudeville and dramatic studio in New York city. Here are drilled some of the largest choruses in dances and ensemble numbers seen on the stage. Miss Gregson is one of the most sought after soubrettes in the musical comedy world, possessing the qualifications of beauty and real talent. Tom Ripley, monologue and singing comedian is one of the highest priced artists in his line yet booked at the Grand. Burke Brothers are expert club jugglers. Frederick Roberts will sing "Dear Old Hills of California," and a new line of moving pictures entitled "The Critic", will conclude the entertainment. There will be no matinee tomorrow.

Copies of the Winnipeg papers at hand tell the story of the great Albani success in Winnipeg where the western portion of the tour was opened Monday April 30th. The entire seating capacity of the Winnipeg theatre sold in a few hours and then extra chairs were placed in every corner of the building where it was possible to place them, these were all sold, together, with over 200 on the stage and all the available standing room. This seems proof positive that the great Albani is the greatest drawing card in the world for Canada, as this was accomplished, in the face of the fact that Madame Sarah Bernhardt was to appear the following evening in the same city. This is not only true of Winnipeg, but every city where the diva has appeared in Canada, the success has been almost as great. And this great singer will be heard here on day 15th in conjunction with the local chorus in a production of the "Rose Maiden" and also in a mixed concert. This is to be the greatest musical event of the year, and will be greeted with a crowded house. Plans open to subscribers Friday morning the 11th at the opera house box office.

RHEUMATISM

readily yields to the healing, soothing powers of

Griffiths' Menthol Liniment.

It penetrates muscles, and membranes, and removes every vestige of pain. 25c. a bottle. At druggists or from The Griffiths & Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

IROQUOIS ON WAYS.

Steamer Preparing For Summer Travel Among the Islands.

Steamer Iroquois has been hauled out on Turpel's ways, and the hull and cabins are being painted in preparation for the summer tourist travel. It is the intention to place the Iroquois on her summer schedule on May 20th, including a trip among the Gulf islands on Sundays. Excursion tickets will then be issued for the round trip Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays. These excursions were very popular among tourists last summer. Many Victorians also took advantage of the cheap rates to enjoy a pleasant outing.

Steamer Alert is taking the Iroquois' run while she is on the ways. The steamer will resume service about next Wednesday.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

IS NOW AT YOUR DISPOSAL

TO FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

WHILE THE BIG SALE IS ON AT

BLYGH'S, 15 Broad Street

HANDSOME, MODERN AND UNIQUE FURNITURE FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED

WARDER-CROCKER—On the 3rd instant, at St. Saviour's church, by the Rev. C. E. Cooper, Albert Alfred Warder, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, to Mary Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Mary street, Victoria West.

DIED.

ANDREWS—At the family residence, No. 22 Erie street, on the 5th instant, John Andrews, a native of Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada; aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 8, at 2:30 p. m., from the I.O.O.F. Bellows' hall, Douglas street.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

FUNERAL NOTICE

The members of Colfax Rebekah Lodge, No. 1, are requested to meet at I. O. O. F. Hall, Douglas Street, on Tuesday, 8th instant, at 2 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, John Andrews.

Visiting members invited to attend.

P. A. WALKER, Rec. Sec.
ELIZABETH McAFEE, Noble Grand.

FUNERAL NOTICE

All members of General Relief Committee, I. O. O. F., are desired to meet at the Hall, Douglas Street, on Tuesday, 8th instant, at 2:30 p. m., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, I. Andrew. All members of the order are cordially invited.

JAMES BELL, President. A. GRAHAM, Secretary.

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Coppings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

NEW ADVERTISENENTS

(Too Late for Classification)

TO RENT—Furnished rooms and use of kitchen. 144 Fort street. my6

P and L. 6..N 6..N 6..6

FOR SALE—Fresh cow, heavy milker, very quiet. Mrs. F. Stubbs, Esquimalt road, near Canteen. my6

TO LET—Well furnished modern bungalow for summer months; possession early in June. Heisterman & Co. my6

TO RENT—Fine large modern house, with grounds; good location; all conveniences; possession at any time. Heisterman & Co. my9

FOR SALE—Furniture, floor covering, bedding, table linen, dishes, ironware, etc. Complete outfit for nicely furnished room cottage. Apply Box 167 Colonist. my6

FOR SALE—A good dwelling house and large lot, close to Fort street car. Price $1,750. Apply Heisterman & Co. my6

FOR SALE—Milch cow. Inquire Speed's grocery. my6

FOR SALE—Large refrigerator, suitable for restaurant or saloon. Apply 5 Gordon street. my6

FOR SALE—Large nickel plated coffee urn; cost $75, almost new, $30. Apply 114 Yates street. my6

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people from all sections of the United States, Canada and Mexico, many rich; mailed free. Pay when married. M. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio. my6

NOTICE—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Mrs. H. C. Halpenny.

May 5, 1906.
my6 H. C. HALPENNY.

SPECIAL

VALUES IN WALLPAPERS

For Hall and Dining Room

A splendid selection of new and original tapestry, Oriental and Renaissance designs; rich colorings mellowed and blended to suit hall and dining room furnishings, at

10c, 15c and 20c per roll.

We also draw attention to Burlap and other decorative mediums for dining rooms and halls. Our work in this class has recently received high praise from new residents.

Prices Are Economical.

For Drawing Room and Boudoir

We call special attention to the exquisite and softly effective designs in Silk Stripes, the color harmony of which are so delicately blended as to add a grace and finish to the most exacting schemes of decorations. Prices are 25c, 30c and 50c per roll.

For Kitchen, Bathroom or Lavatory

We strongly recommend our SANITARY VARNISHED WALLPAPERS in new copyright designs at 25c per roll. Also the new sanitary English marble papers which so closely resemble real marble as to give unique decorative effect, especially in bathrooms and lavatories.

MELROSE COMPANY, LTD.

40 Fort Street, Next to Five Sisters' Block Victoria, B. C.

"IF IT'S CORRECT, WE HAVE IT."

M 1063

BEE SUPPLIES.
NOW IN STOCK:
BEDDING OUT PLANTS.
Henry's Nurseries,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

NOTICE.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to construct and lay permanent sidewalks of concrete on the following streets, namely:

1. South side of Caledonia Avenue, from Cook Street to Chambers Street.
2. West side of Rock Bay Avenue, from Bay Street to Gorge Road.
3. North side of Fisguard Street, from Quadra Street to Cook Street.
4. East side of Stanley Avenue from Fort Street to Pandora Avenue.
5. South side of Burdette Avenue, from Vancouver street to Cook Street.
6. North side of Fisguard Street, from Store Street to Government Street.
7. North side of Victoria Crescent (now part of Quadra Street), from Burdette Avenue to Blanchard Avenue.
8. Both sides of Elford Street, from Fort Street to Pandora Avenue, including, filling for boulevard, moving poles, etc.
9. West side of Quadra Street, from Cormorant Street to Caledonia Avenue.
10. Both sides of Richmond Avenue, from Oak Bay Avenue to Fort Street.
11. East and west sides of Quadra Street, from Pandora Avenue to Burdette Avenue.
12. East side of Quadra Street, from Pandora Avenue to Pembroke Street.
13. South side of Oak Bay Avenue, from Oak Bay Junction to Belcher Street.
14. North side of Fort Street, from Stanley Avenue to Richmond Avenue.

And that each and every of said works shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the "Local Improvement General By-Law," and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said By-Law, upon the said works of Local Improvement, giving statements showing the amounts chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property benefited thereby, and their reports having been adopted by the Council, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reports in question are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas Street.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C.
April 21, 1906. ap21

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

PRICES MODERATE. CALL AND INSPECT.

JAPANESE GOODS

Just arrived, latest pattern Skirt Waist, Linen, Silk and Cotton Crepe, Parasols, Silk, Cotton and Paper. Paper Lanterns.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.

61 DOUGLAS ST., Balmoral Block. VICTORIA, B. C.

MACHINERY AND ENGINE REPAIRS

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, PIPE AND FITTINGS.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS RAMSAY & PATTON
Phone 1022. No. 7 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C.
All Work Promptly Attended to, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Come to Look, and You Will Remain to Buy; Our Store Welcomes You.

DEVONSHIRE AND FRESH CREAM, daily	20c. and 35c.
ARMOUR'S BOILED HAM, per lb.	40c.
HEINTZ SWEET PICKLES, per pint	20c.
HEINTZ DILL PICKLES, per dozen	35c.
GLENDENNING CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.	35c.

Carne's Up-to-Date Cash Grocery
Cor. Government and Fort Sts
PHONE 386.

GOLDSTREAM

A FINE drive from the city; 20 minutes by E. & N. Ry. High-Class Hotel. Every Comfort. Lunches and Dinners a Specialty. Wines, Liquors, Etc., of the best. Good Stabling.

GOLDSTREAM HOTEL
Under New Management
A. SLATER, Proprietor

LECTURES

A.O.U.W. Hall

PROF. W. G. ALEXANDER

Wednesday, May 9—Human Nature.
Thursday—Success in Life.
Friday—Reading Character by Temperaments.
Saturday—Social Fads.
Sunday—Plain Talks to Men Only, at 3 p. m. and 8 p. m.
Admission, silver collection.
Don't miss his greatest lecture on Love, Courtship, Marriage and Jealousy.

TWO WOMEN WHO WERE RELIEVED OF PELVIC CATARRH BY TAKING PE-RU-NA

Headache, Backache and Weakness Are Symptoms of Pelvic Catarrh.

A LETTER OF GRATITUDE.

Mrs. Lizzie Lohr, 1155 W. 13th street, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I take pleasure in writing you these few lines, thinking there may be other women suffering as I did. I had my complaints over a year. I tried different medicines and doctors also. Nothing seemed to do me any good. The doctors wanted to operate on me.

"At last I wrote to Dr. Hartman. He told me what ailed me, and how I should take Peruna. I did as he told me for four months and now I am cured. No one can tell how thankful I am to him, as I had given up all hopes of ever getting well."

FOLLOWED DR. HARTMAN'S ADVICE WITH BENEFICIAL RESULTS.

Mrs. John M. Stabler, Millersburg, Ind., writes:

"I have been cured of a very bad case of catarrh of the stomach and constipation, and a complication of ailments that I have had for several years. I doctored with three doctors, who did me not much good, so I quit doctoring. I bought a bottle of Peruna and commenced taking it. I found I was getting some better, but thought I was not doing as well as I might. So I wrote to Dr. Hartman to see what he thought about my case.

"He gave me special directions and medical advice. To our astonishment I improved and am today a well woman, and weigh as much as I ever did in my life.

"My old friends in Ohio, where we moved from some months ago, say when they see me, 'How well you look. I did not expect to see you ever look so well again.' I tell them I would not be so well if it had not been for Peruna. Peruna saved my life. I recommend Peruna wherever I am, and whenever any of our people are sick, I give them Peruna with success.

"I thank Dr. Hartman, and may he live many years more to go on with the good work. Tongue cannot express the gratitude that my husband, children and I owe to Dr. Hartman for the kindness he has shown toward me during my sickness. I want the public to know what Peruna and Dr. Hartman have done for me."

The organs of the pelvis, like other internal organs of the body, are lined by mucous membranes.

Those membranes are liable to catarrh the same as the mucous membranes in any other part of the body.

Or, it may be brought on by overwork, by irritating discharges and by excesses of various kinds.

When the organs of the pelvis once become the seat of catarrh, various derangements arise which are called by different names.

It is the variety of symptoms of pelvic catarrh which cause it to be mistaken for many other diseases. Many of the slight headaches and backaches experienced daily are merely the external symptoms of pelvic catarrh.

Local treatment often does not seem to do of any use.

Some of the organs are so located as to be beyond reach.

Peruna is an internal, systemic remedy.

It relieves catarrh wherever located in the human body.

Thousands of cases of pelvic catarrh have been relieved by the internal use of Peruna.

If you suffer from catarrh in any form, try a bottle of Peruna.

A bottle or two of Peruna taken in the beginning of the disease will often save much expense and suffering.

ABOUT A THRIVING LOCAL INDUSTRY

Messrs Popham Bros. Say Their Business Is Constantly Increasing.

VICTORIANS FAVORING HOME INDUSTRIES

Large Orders Ahead--- Factory and Plant Briefly Described.

"A decided increase is already noticed in our business as the result of the 'patronize home industry' movement started by the Colonist," remarked F. J. Popham, of Popham Bros., who have lately taken over the Excelsior bakery in Victoria West.

This firm has only been established in this city for a few years, but lately they have found their space not large enough for the trade that they were doing, and they decided that they would either have to build or purchase. In their search for a suitable place they happened on the big bakery in Victoria West and soon completed a deal by which it became their property.

The firm's former place of business was on Langley street, and it was only at the first of the month that they took possession of their new store. The present store is arranged in an ideal manner for their trade, and since the first of the month the new owners have been busily engaged in

Moving and Making Alterations.

The building is a two-story affair, the upper story being devoted to the making of biscuits and confectionery. In charge of the biscuit department is A. C. Popham, who has had large experience in the bakeries of the East, and who is recognized as one of the best in the business. This department is fitted up in a manner that makes the baking of biscuits almost a pleasure instead of a labor. Practically everything is done by machinery. The dough is first mixed in a steam mixer; from there it goes to the steam rollers, which make 1,000 revolutions per minute, and through this it is put several times; from there it is sent to the cutting machine, where it is cut into the shape required. This machine cuts at the rate of 500 soda crackers per minute, and it takes just ten minutes to fill the large oven.

The oven is what is known as a "reel-over oven," and is built on the same principle as a Ferris wheel. Into this oven

The Biscuits Are Placed

and it requires the attention of one man continuously.

When cooking soda crackers no stop is made; the process only takes ten minutes, and by the time the first reel comes round the crackers are cooked and the machine ready to receive another batch. When cooked they are raked out of the oven and sent to the packing room, where ten hands are employed in putting them in all description of cases, from a fifty-pound box to a small package containing about half a pound. When packed they are taken in hand by the nailer; and this also gives steady employment to three men.

For fancy biscuits a separate mixer and cutter are used, and biscuits may be cut into over one hundred shapes.

In the candy department F. J. Popham is in charge, and has under him a capable staff of employees. Thomas Nelson, the head sugar boiler, has had

Over Thirty Years' Experience.

and was for some time in the employ of R. T. Watson & Co., of Toronto. He has entire charge over the hard boiled goods, and is said to be very expert.

This department, like the other, is well laid out, and every available inch of space utilized. In this part of the business it is the intention of the proprietors to make a specialty of high class creams. The fittings for the manufacture of first class candies have all been installed, and nothing will be left undone in order to make the reputation they are after.

The mixing tables in this part of the building are made of fine slabs of marble, and it is impossible for any dirt to get in the goods. A large cold water cooler is also used to cool the goods quickly, which has to be done in order that they may keep up with the demands that are placed on them.

In this department there are fifteen hands employed, mostly girls. Separate departments are set apart for the chocolate dippers and for moulding. In the latter part the many different moulds are made up in starch and the hot candy run in and when cool left in the shape desired.

The employees were yesterday engaged in

Turning Out a Big Order

for a local firm, while in the shipping department an order for 100 fifty-pound pails were awaiting shipment to Vancouver.

In the shipping and stockroom they have floor space of 60 by 100 feet, and immediately alongside is the boiler and engine room. The local trade is attended to by E. Tennant, and he finds a good opening for the goods. The firm is also a large shipper to the Yukon, the Northwest and the lower mainland.

The proprietors are looking to the future and expect to develop a large business and have already placed an order for additional machinery which, when installed, will make the plant one of the best equipped on the coast.

Only the best of everything is used, and it is the intention to always turn out only first class goods.

"The firm makes only confectionery and biscuits," said Mr. Popham, "and if the citizens of Victoria only continue their patronage as during the last few weeks we will have all we can do to attend to their wants."

"The Helmet of Navarre."

Assessment Notices.—During the last few days the staff of the city assessor's office has been busy sending out the annual assessment notice. Over 3,500 notices have been sent out which will necessitate the number of tax notices later in the year.

"The Helmet of Navarre."

When you go to Nanaimo, stop at the Windsor hotel. The proprietor has installed Taylor's Automatic Fire Alarm. *

The Assizes.—The spring assizes will commence on the 15th inst. Among the cases set for trial is that of William Hamilton, accused of assaulting a young girl on Fairfield road.

Cadets Resume Practice.—The Victoria college cadets resumed their regular target practice at the Drill hall yesterday after a rest of several weeks. Some very good shooting was done. Out of a possible twenty-five the following scores were made: Sergt.-Major Hartman and Cadet Watson, 22; Sergt. Walter and Cadets Elliott and Coghan, 21; Cadets Daiby, Brown and Carter, 20; Lieut. Robson, 19; Sergt. Roberts and Cadet Barton, 18; Cadet Corbett, 17; Cadets Harris and Walter Barton, 16; Corpl. Thomas, 15; Cadets Boggs and Green, 13.

OLD TOM GIN

DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED

Distilled from the best British Spirits

R. P. RITHET & CO., LIMITED

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODISTS

Big Gathering of Divines in This City in the Coming Week.

WILL BE SUITABLY ENTERTAINED

An Energetic Billeting Committee at Work Arranging Their Quarters.

The committee having in charge the billeting of the delegates to the Methodist conference in this city the coming week are experiencing considerable difficulty in providing accommodation for the large number expected to be in attendance. According to present calculations number in attendance will be from 150 to 175. The troubles of the committee in this respect are increased in consequence of the meeting of the Women's Missionary society, which will take place in this city at the same time.

There will be an Indian district meeting on Monday, May 7th, the stationing committee will meet on Wednesday, and on Thursday there will be a ministerial session. The conference will open on Friday.

An energetic billeting committee, with Rev. G. K. B. Adams as chairman and Rev. S. J. Thompson as secretary, has been hard at work for weeks arranging for the entertainment of the visitors who will come from all parts of the province. It is a time honored custom among the Methodist people to offer the hospitality of their homes to the delegates during the conference sessions. Victoria has never been wanting in this respect, and is endeavoring to live up to her established reputation on this occasion. It is no small undertaking, however, for the conference is growing so rapidly that the delegates may number one hundred and twenty, or more, in addition to the members of the Woman's Missionary society (provincial branch) who will be holding their convention at the same time.

A Pleasant Feature

of the welcome, extended the delegates, will be a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. David Spencer at their beautiful residence and grounds on Moss street. It will probably take the form of a garden party, and promises to be a very brilliant function. This is arranged for next Saturday afternoon.

Another interesting feature will be a commemorative sermon preached by the Ven. Dr. Robson, by special request, in celebration of his jubilee as a Methodist minister.

The conference will also be honored with the presence of at least two distinguished divines from the East—Rev. John Potts, D. D., general educational secretary of the Methodist church and one of the most eloquent preachers in the Dominion, and Rev. A. C. Crews, D. D., the popular general secretary of the Epworth League and Sunday school department of the denomination and editor of the Canadian Epworth Era. Both these gentlemen will be heard in public addresses in the city, and will preach in the Metropolitan and Centennial churches on Sunday, May 13th. Other well-known names on the programme are Revs. W. E. Pescott, W. J. Sipprell, J. A. Wood (president of the conference) Dr. Whittington and others. This together with the excellent musical arrangements made by Gideon Hicks will make the evening public gatherings of the conference most attractive.

The Programme.

The official programme is as follows:

The stationing committee will meet on Wednesday, May 9, at 8 p. m.

The statistical committee will meet on Wednesday, May 9, at 8 p. m.

The Sabbath school and Epworth league committee will meet on Wednesday, May 9, at 8 p. m.

The ministerial session will convene on Thursday, May 10, at 9 a. m.

Sabbath Services, May 13th.

Metropolitan Church.—9:30 to 10:45 a. m., conference love feast, led by Rev. E. Robson, D.D.; 11 a. m., conference sermon by Rev. Jas. Henderson, D.D., general superintendent, followed by the ordination service, 2:30 p. m., Sunday school addresses by Rev. A. C. Crews, D.D., and Rev. R. W. Large, M.D.; Spring Ridge Sunday school, 3:45 p. m., addresses by Rev. W. Gordon Tanner, B.A., and Rev. R. Wilkinson; 7 p. m., sermon by Rev. A. C. Crews, D.D., followed by conference sacramental service.

Centennial Church.—11 a. m., Rev. W. E. Pescott, B.A.; 2:30 p. m., Sunday school addresses by Rev. J. P. Westman and Rev. A. E. Roberts; 7 p. m., Rev. Jas. Henderson, D.D.

Victoria West.—11 a. m., Rev. J. D. P. Knox; 2:30 p. m., Sunday school addresses by Rev. E. Manuel and Rev. C. W. Whittaker; 7 p. m., Rev. John Robson, B.A.

James Bay.—11 a. m., Rev. A. E. Hetherington, B.A., B.D.; 2:30 p. m., Sunday school addresses by Rev. W. H. Pierce and Rev. Goro Kaburagi, M.A., Ph.B.; 7 p. m., Rev. W. H. Barraclough, B.A.

Esquimalt.—10 a. m., Rev. A. C. Crews, D.D.; 2:30 p. m., Sunday school address by Rev. T. W. Hall; 7 p. m., Rev. Jas. Hicks.

Chinese Mission.—Rev. Jas. Turner and Rev. Fong Dickman.

Japanese Mission.—7 p. m., Rev. Goro Kaburagi.

Indian Mission.—Rev. R. C. Freeman.

Sidney.—Rev. A. E. Sharp.

Strawberry Vale.—11 a. m., Rev. J. W. Winslow.

Conference Anniversaries.

Thursday, May 10, 8 p. m.—Jubilee sermon, Rev. E. Robson, D.D.

Friday, May 11, 8 p. m.—Reception service. Resolution moved by Rev. W. H. Barraclough, B.A., seconded by Rev. W. E. Pescott, B.A.

Saturday, May 12, 2 p. m.—Theological union lecture, Rev. R. N. Powell; subject: "The Christian Ministry."

Monday, May 14, 8 p. m.—Missionary meeting; addresses by Rev. W. Pierce and Rev. Jas. Henderson, D.D., associate missionary secretary.

Tuesday, May 15, 8 p. m.—Educational meeting; addresses by Rev. A. M. Sanford, B.A., B.D., W. J. Sipprell, B.A., B.D., and Jas. Calvert.

Wednesday, May 16, 8 p. m.—Sunday school and Epworth league; addresses by Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland and Rev. A. C. Crews, D.D.

Thursday, May 17, 8 p. m.—Temperance mass meeting; addresses by Rev. A. J. Brace, Rev. John S. Pye and R. H. Cairns, Esq.

Devotional Addresses (15 Minutes each), 9 to 9.15 a.m.

Thursday, May 10.—"The Minister as Pastor," Rev. J. A. Wood.

Friday, May 11.—"Faith," Rev. J. D. P. Knox.

Saturday, May 12.—"Hope," Rev. A. N. Miller.

Monday, May 14.—"Love," Rev. A. Henderson.

Tuesday, May 15.—"Peace," Rev. R. F. Stillman.

Wednesday, May 16.—"Power," Rev. A. E. Hetherington, B. A.

Thursday, May 17.—"Prayer," Rev. J. H. Wright.

JAS. A. WOOD, President.
ARTHUR E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Probationers' Association.

The probationers of the British Columbia conference last year organized themselves into an association and held interesting sessions for discussion of appropriate topics during conference week. This year they have been able to make more complete arrangements, and have outlined an excellent programme, as here given. The discussion of such subjects by leading men of the conference should prove of highest value to our young men and that the young men themselves have arranged such a series of topics is an evidence of their insight into the meaning of the life work they are beginning. The programme is as follows:

Lecture—"Homiletics," Principal Sipprell, B.A., B.D.

"The Pastor and His Literary Work," S. S. Osterhout, B.A., Ph.D.

"The Pastor and the Social Evil," Rev. G. K. B. Adams.

"The Pastor and Church Financial Problems," A. M. Sanford, B.A., B.D.

"The Pastor as a Visitor," S. J. Thompson.

"Dealing with Hard Cases," James Turner.

"The Pastor's Relation to His Young People," W. H. Barraclough, B.A.

"The Higher Spiritual Life," A. E. Hetherington, B.A., B.D.

The sessions will be held as far as possible at times convenient to all parties concerned in order not to conflict with the regular sessions of conference.

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Many May See But It Takes Genius to Realize.

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Newbro's Herpicide destroys this germ and consequently restores the hair to its natural state.

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Owners of Automobiles and other heavy tired vehicles, using rubber tires will be pleased to know that Mr. Thos. Plimley, the Bicycle and Automobile man opposite the Postoffice has just imported from England and installed a new machine of an improved pattern for repairing by Vulcanization, all kinds of heavy and light rubber tires for automobiles and other motor carriages, as well as buggies and bicycles.

Hitherto it has been necessary to send all repairs of this kind to the United States or England, which entailed a long delay and extra expense.

Mr. Plimley states that this new machine is known as The Harvey Frost Improved Steam Vulcanizer, and that it will repair stone cuts, bursts, or punctures, so that they will scarcely be perceptable even in the heaviest of tires, and the samples of work on exhibition in the store are full proof of this statement. In another column of this paper will be found Mr. Plimley's advertisement in reference to this new industry.

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Excursion rates S. S. Iroquois.

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May 19, Sat. . . . Empress of Britain
" 24, Thur. . . . . Lake Champlain
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" 30, Sat. . . . . Lake Champlain
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MONTREAL to LONDON DIRECT

May 20, Montrose (One Class), $40
" 27, Mount Temple, 3rd cla., $26.50
June 17, Lake Michigan, 3rd cla., $26.50
July 1, Montrose, (One class), $40.00
" 8, Mount Temple, 3rd cla., $26.50

S.S. Lake Champlain & Lake Erie carry only One Class of Cabin Passengers (Second class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at $40.00, $42.50 and $45.00.

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Three months	1 25
Six months	2 50
One year	$5 00

Victoria Daily Weather

Saturday, May 5th, 1906.

	Deg.
Highest	66
Lowest	38
Mean	52

Rain, none.
Sunshine, 12 hrs. 54 mins.

Victoria Weather

April, 1906.

Highest temperature . 70.7
Lowest temperature . 32.4
Mean temperature . 50.37

Total precipitation for the month 0.46 inch; average amount 1.56 inches.

Bright sunshine, 196 hours 48 minutes; mean daily proportion 0.46 (constant sunshine being 1).

CARNEGIE THE WOOER.

We had occasion yesterday to refer to the sentiments expressed by Mr. Carnegie at a meeting of the Canadian club at Toronto, where, with honeyed words, he spoke of the absorption of the United States by Canada and the noble mission of this country in leading the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race into amity, alliance and political unity. These remarks were, of course, tempered to the feeling of an audience largely British and anti-American in the sense of being opposed to political fusion.

While in Canada the Laird of Skibo paid a great many compliments to Canadians and to Canadian institutions. In fact, if one were to judge of his spoken sentiments he would imagine that Mr. Carnegie who writes books, and Mr. Carnegie who came to Ottawa to open libraries were two entirely different Carnegies. His sugary statements on this side of the line suggest the story of the Spider and the Fly. It was a most coaxing appeal to "come into my parlor" on the part of the ironmaster, cloaked in the garb of Anglo-Saxonism. Canadians should beware of Andrew Carnegie as a political adviser. He has never been friendly to Canada, and is not friendly to British-Canadian alliances. He has placed himself repeatedly on record, and for this reason one or two Canadian towns refused to accept the gift of a library from him.

Mr. Carnegie has a great admiration for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which is perhaps only natural. He regards him as one of the five greatest men of the world. Booker Washington is another, but there were personal reasons, he said, for not naming the other three. In respect to one, modesty no doubt forbade him going into particulars. But even in his admiration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier he is not consistent with his former utterances. This is what Andrew Carnegie wrote in his book, "Triumphant Democracy":

"But why talk of Canada, or any mere colony? What book, what invention, what statue or picture—what anything—has a colony ever produced? or what man has grown up in a colony who has become known beyond his own local district? None. Nor can a colony ever give to mankind anything of value beyond wood, corn, beef. If Canada and the Australian colonies were free and independent republics, the world would soon see the harvest of democracy in noble works, and in great minds. And for the mother of these nations the result would be infinitely better, even as to trade. Besides, she would be far prouder of her progeny: which, in itself, is not a bad return for a fond mother like her."

The above are Mr. Carnegie's real sentiments. Owing to the attention which Canada has received on account of the rush of immigrants to the Northwest and the general prosperity which prevails he has increased his respect for Canadians. Otherwise, his object is to separate Canada from Great Britain, and all the more now that our importance has increased in his eyes.

As to the ultimate professed object of Mr. Carnegie to see a political union of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, no one perhaps will seriously disagree with him. It is a very remote contingency and cannot seriously interest the present generation at least. Canada's interests are not in that direction at the present time. In every material, as well as sentimental, respect her future is bound up with that of the Empire. Nothing more serious to this country could happen than political fusion with the United States, or even independence. Should the time ever come that the British Empire and the United States are open to negotiate a commercial of political solivereln, or even a closer alliance, then Canada could with perfect consistency and safety enter into the negotiations upon a basis of equality.

PRESTON THE IRREPRESSIBLE.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, who is Dominion immigration commissioner in Europe, with headquarters in London, England, and is now on his way to give evidence at Ottawa in connection with the North Atlantic Trading Co., has had an interesting political career. Ever since he first blossomed into prominence he has been what is styled a "hot number" in politics. First of all, he was a Conservative and had some position in the civil service at Ottawa, but quarreled with the government over a question of patronage or favor expected. He next appeared on the scene in Port Hope, Ont., as publisher of a paper in the Liberal interest. He there took a prominent part in politics, being at one time a candidate for parliamentary honors. He was always bitter and vindictive in his antipathies, and on one occasion was burned in effigy. A weekly paper was too circumscribed a sphere for his energies, and he was subsequently associated with the Globe as a special editorial writer, being subsequently Liberal organizer for the province of Ontario. It was he who made himself famous by telegraphing to his friends regarding the West Elgin elections, won by unparalleled corruption, to "hug the machine." As a reward for his labors in the cause he was appointed librarian of the legislature assembly in Toronto, but the cramped and retired life it involved did not suit him, for whatever else he is he possesses a tremendous lot of energy and might be described as a bundle of "nerves." He cropped up in one doubtful capacity after another, until the Ontario government were glad to see him safely in the arms of the Dominion. His activity was trying on their nerves. Since his appointment as immigration agent he has always been prominently in the public eye, and about as hard to keep in leash as he was while in the service of the provincial government. An armful of live eels would be a fair comparison with the difficulties which he imposes upon any government with which he is associated. He has been very successful as an immigration agent from the standpoint of numbers. As a ubiquitous, irrepressible "hustler" he has found a niche which can fully occupy his attention. That he was, however, bound to get himself or the government into serious trouble sooner or later was an almost certain proposition.

The Vancouver World solemnly asserts that it was proved most conclusively in evidence that the "giving away" of Kaien island represented a loss of $4,500,000 to the province. Here is a question in "double rule of three." If the 7,500 acres, which the government sold to the G. T. P. for $10,000, be worth $4,500,000, what are the 250,000 acres of valuable prairie land, which the Dominion government sold to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company at $1 an acre, worth?

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

There is unusual interest felt in the subject of the metric system, the principles and advantages of which we are to have explained to us by Prof. McLennan shortly, in the city of Victoria. It is a subject upon which a great deal can be said pro and con., and the arguments are not by any means all on one side, even from the standpoint of time-saving and utility. We are not going to refer to the arguments that our weights and measures are of Hebraic origin, although that is claimed as beyond question. What will probably weigh with the English-speaking people of the world is the practical aspect of the question.

But as a matter of incidental interest, Col. Condor, in his "Handbook to the Bible" shows the "identity of the Hebrew tables with the English long measure, barleycorn and troyweight," and remarks that "it will be seen that the Bath is identical with the English cubic foot. The close correspondence that exists between the Jewish Hin and the English gallon, and the Jewish Seah with the English peck, cannot fail to strike the observer. It is in the highest degree improbable that such coincidences should not denote a common source. The difference between our own measures and ancient French measures show that it was not from Gaul that our own were derived, nor do our measures agree with those of Italy or Germany.

There has been organized in Great Britain a British Weight and Measures Association, and the movement for the establishment of the French metric system has received a serious setback through the efforts of this body, which have been spirited and effective. It has recently issued its first annual report, and is using every influence in its power to counteract the work of the advocates of the foreign system. In this connection it may be stated that Mr. Thos. Parker, of Wolverhampton, Eng., it is claimed, during the past twelve months succeeded in demonstrating to the satisfaction of many influential British scientists and manufacturers the folly of rejecting the English units for the derivatives of the French metre. In an interview given to the Pall Mall Gazette some time ago he supplied some valuable information as to the work of the association referred to, of which he was the founder and is a leading spirit, and whose prime business it is to advocate his proposition. He states that the Decimal Association, organized to decimalize the British weights and measures, lost its way and entered upon a campaign of making the adoption of the metre compulsory, not seeing the perfection that was possible by the co-relation of the British inch units. He points out that the change, if enforced by law, would entail an expenditure of £100,000,000 on the manufacturers, and contends that it is altogether unnecessary.

Asked as to the nature of his proposal, he said "it is simplicity itself. The only thing worth having in the French system is the principle of the co-relation of the units which underlies it. The French take the unit of length—the metre—and square it for their area unit, cube it for their volume unit, and then take the weight of that volume of water as their unit of weight. There you have the whole metric system from beginning to end."

Mr. Parker then goes on to point out that, as everybody knows, our own measures cannot be scientifically used on account of the absence of the principle of the co-relation of units, but adds that "in the English inch we have had three-fourths of the metric principle for thousands of years." All that is needed, he says, is to increase the grain weight by one per cent, and recognize the weight of a cubic inch of water, which would then be 250 grains, and might be called the imperial unit of weight or the ounce weight. Here we have supplied the necessary co-relation of units for ordinary use, and for a scientific base, the absence of which has led to the agitation for the introduction of the French metre and "its imperfect derivations."

In regard to the plea for a universal system, if the most perfect system is to survive, he claims that the inch units are greatly superior to the metre units, and that he has not yet met any person who is prepared to deny that the slight modification he has suggested would make them the most perfect in the world. It may be added in explanation of the standing of Mr. Parker that he is the engineer in charge of the electrification of the Metropolitan railway in London.

Stress is laid upon the fact that 36 countries in the world have adopted the French system, but in many cases the act has been ignored by the people, and the population of several of them is no larger than that of many English cities. Against these 36 cities, it is stated, must be placed the British Empire, the Russian Empire and the United States of America. The population of the British Empire alone is larger than that of all the metric-using countries combined, while among the English-speaking peoples there is only one yard and only one pound, and the measures of the Russian empire are based on the British inch. Mr. Parker regards the prospects for the realization of the British "co-relation" scheme as very bright indeed, and the progress that has been made recently, or rather the reaction against the adoption of the metric system, is an evidence of the strength of his contention.

But apart from the reconstruction of the British system of weights and measures, as proposed, in order to better fulfil scientific and utilitarian requirements, the metric system is not a perfect system, and is not universally applicable to all uses, construction work and navigation being instanced as spheres in which it fails on account of its decimal base. John Quincy Adams is quoted as saying that "The decimal system can be applied only with many qualifications to any general system of metrology. Its natural application is only to numbers, for time, space, gravity, and extension inflexibly rejects its sway. Nature has no partialities for the number ten, and the attempt to shackle her freedom with it will forever prove abortive. "For instance, we might be asked to find a definite equivalent for the cube root of ten or one hundred. Left to your own resources, you cannot by natural means divide it into equal parts.

Nor is French opinion unanimous on the merits of the metric system. Prof. Gadot, an eminent scientist, regards the unit of the system as unscientific, and he is endeavoring with "unremitting energy" to prevent England and America from adopting it. Barometers he says should be graduated by weight, not by linear dimensions, as is at present done. This, he terms, a "universal error." The metre, he maintains, ought to be based on the atmospheric pressure; that is, one atmosphere ought to equal one kilo per square centimetre, so that the metre ought to be one-tenth the height of the barometer. This, he says, is the only natural unit of measurement—all others are wrong.

So that we see from a scientific point of view the system that is contemplated to introduce into Canada is not all that has been claimed for it, and from that point of view alone the deal word has not been said; but from another point of view—the practical and useful—we have only to modify our system to a very small extent to answer all requirements and to save to us time-honored and familiar metrologic terms, more widely used than any others in existence. We have, therefore, equal, if not greater, possibilities of the British and not the French system becoming universal, and in the end the volume of trade must determine the use of any system in the commerce of the world.

CANADIAN CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Criminal statistics are always more interesting than those contained in the ordinary blue-book. Readers dwell carefully upon comparisons in the records of the courts as between provinces, or races, or creeds. There is much food for thought, and it is almost invariably true that the darker side of life has greater attraction as a study than the brighter side. The census and statistics branch of the department of agriculture has just issued the annual volume of Canadian criminal statistics for 1904. It is a little late, but such things must be expected of a department that has not yet nearly completed the returns of the census taken in 1901.

The number of indictable offences in Canada during that year was 0,801, against 9,642 during the previous year. The convictions were 6,754 as compared with 6,541.

The record of the various provinces was as follows:

Provinces.	Charges.	Convictions.
Quebec	2,130	1,738
Manitoba	611	489
Ontario	4,701	3,634
Nova Scotia	664	434
British Columbia	529	379
P. E. Island	41	28
New Brunswick	243	122
The Territories	1,003	530

Out of the total number of persons convicted 5.58 were female offenders as compared with 6.18 per cent. the year before. There was a large decrease in the number of child criminals, the number of offenders under 16 years of age being 697, against 1,038 the year before. Out of the 697 young offenders 380 were from Ontario and 124 from Quebec, as compared with 540 from Ontario and 279 from Quebec in the previous years. There were twenty-seven charges and fourteen convictions of murder during the year, against twenty-six charges and eight convictions in the previous year. Out of these fourteen convictions eight were from British Columbia, two from Quebec and one each from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and the territories. For attempt at murder fifteen persons were charged and seven were convicted, as compared with six charges and two convictions in the previous twelve months.

Forgery and other offences against the currency increased from 120 to 152, the increase coming principally from that part of Canada west of Winnipeg. No life sentence was passed during the year, and only one during the year previous, while there were fourteen death sentences, as compared with eight.

The position occupied by the principal religious denominations in relation to crime was as follows: Roman Catholics, 39.7; Methodists, 10.0; Presbyterians, 8.5; Baptists, 3.1. According to the last census the position held by the above mentioned denominations for the last ten years in regard to crime is told in the following figures: Roman Catholics, 41.50; Methodists, 17.07; Presbyterians, 15.08; Baptists, 5.90.

The report shows that practically 75 per cent. of the offences are committed by the urban population. There were 48,192 summary convictions in 1902, an increase of 4,330. These consist of breaches of the peace, adulteration of food, assaults, infractions of the various statutes, together with such other offences as vagrancy, drunkenness, keeping or frequenting bawdy houses, cruelty to animals, etc.

In Manitoba the number of convictions for drunkenness stood at 8.19 for every 1,000 of the population; in British Columbia, 5.93; in Nova Scotia, 5.0; in New Brunswick, 5.01; in the territories, 4.92; in Prince Edward island, 2.84; in Ontario, 2.47; in Quebec, 2.34. These figures show that the ratios in Quebec, Ontario and Prince Edward island are below the general average. Convictions for offences against liquor laws numbered 2,726 males and 292 females in 1904, a slight decrease.

Penalty by fine was imposed in 1904 in 41,286 cases of summary convictions to the amount of $341,455, whereof $268,040 was paid and $73,415 not paid. This was 3,334 more in cases and $18,351 more in fines than in 1903. The number of persons committed to jail in default of payment of fines was 7,265 in 1904, or 627 more than in 1903.

The number of all cases in which the prerogative of mercy was exercised was 352 in 1904, of which 332 were males and 20 females. In 1903 the number was 411, of which 385 were males and 26 females. Of these 195 were liberated under ticket of leave in 1904 and 191 in 1903.

The old harbor commission of Montreal has been dissolved, or will be as soon as the new law now before the House comes in force, and the harbor will be governed by three paid commissioners appointed by the government, who will devote all their time to the business of the port. Mr. Monck, in parliament, took occasion to ask why the government should make two or three bites of a cherry. Why not, he asked, deal with all the great channing ports of Canada, including Vancouver and Victoria, in one measure, and nationalize them? That is to say, certain ports should be selected as national ports, and placed under one system of administration, uniform in all respects, and applicable to each port. It was evident from Mr. Brodeur's statement in reply that the government had formulated no such scheme as yet.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

COLUMBIA COAST MISSION.

Sir—In connection with the Columbia coast mission to loggers, there is a pressing need of books and magazines. Many friends have already helped, but the supply is not equal to the demand. A committee of the Woman's Auxiliary to missions has the work in hand, and Messrs. Hibben & Co. have very kindly consented to receive any books or magazines, which will be packed and forwarded. A quick response to this appeal would be helpful, as the steamer Columbia is now at Vancouver for repairs, and shipments of books could be made more easily, if sent at once to Messrs. Hibben & Co., addressed "Columbia Coast Mission."

W. W. COLUMBIA.

Bishopsclose, May 5, 1906.

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One of the handsomest homes in the city.

P. R. BROWN, Ld.
30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1076. Box 428

We have on hand a good assortment of
Fancy Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Apples,
and all kinds of Local Vegetables. Agents for the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association's Crown Brand
JAMS AND JELLIES.
F. R. STEWART & CO.

SPECIAL SALES
Toilet Goods { Combs, Brushes, Skin Tonics, Perfumes, Etc.
B. C. DRUG STORE
Tel. 356. 27 Johnson Street.
J. TEAGUE, PROPRIETOR.

H. J. Bray Commission Agent
and dealer in Pickled, Dried, Smoked and Canned Fish.
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited
Established 35 Years. P. O. Box 331
HONOLULU, H. T.

SMOKERS
will find it to their interest to deal with
E. A. MORRIS,
The Leading Tobacconist,
Government Street.
Secure Coupons for Rock Competition.

Use telephone to Nanaimo. Use telephone to Chilliwack.

MAKE READY
For the "Good Old Summer Time."
JUST TO HAND
English Grey Flannel Suits, single and double breasted.................$7.50 up
Flannel Trousers..$3 00
Light Summer Tweed Suits, unlined, single and double breasted.......$10.00 up

W. & J. WILSON
83 Government Street
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS

PRIZE CUPS
In Sterling Silver, Silver Plate and English Oak
A Splendid Assortment of the Best Quality at Moderate Prices

C. E. REDFERN
43 Government Street

8 and 10 Roomed
RESIDENCES
$200 Down
Balance $30 a month. Splendid localities, large gardens, beautiful view.
Pacific Realty & Commission Co
74 Government St., opp. Spencer's.

Craigflower Road
LOT 34x228
$250
Oak Bay
2 Lots 60x114 each, facing sea
$1100
Richmond Avenue
2 Lots, 60x135. Each $425

E. A. Harris & Co.
35 FORT STREET

FLEMING BROS.
PHOTOGRAPHERS and KODAK AGENTS
We make a specialty of enlarging photos of every description and finishing for amateurs. Blue prints and plans copied. Views and Photo Supplies at
50½ Gov't St, Over Sommers' Store

Chew Yuen & Co.
25 STORE STREET.

All kinds of Hand Made and Water Proof Shoes Made to Order. Shoe Repairing Neatly Done. Prices Moderate.

SHEARS AND SCISSORS
Call at Fox's and inspect our fine new line of Shears. For the home and tailor's shop or factory. No trouble to show them, at
FOX'S
78 Government Street

ANOTHER MONTH GONE!
What about that Life Insurance you were going to put on? see
HEISTERMAN & CO
THE CANADA LIFE

Local News

Visiting Clergyman.—The Rev. R. D. Fraser, D.D., of Toronto, is in the city, and will preach this morning in First Presbyterian church. Dr. Fraser is the editor and publisher of the Presbyterian Sunday school publications, a man who has made a name for himself in Canada as a good business man, a fine writer and an excellent preacher, a tripartite combined in so high a character in but few men.

There Is No Getting Out of It!
A LONG-HANDLED
BROOM
Is an indispensable commodity in the household.
You may not be able to sweep the cobwebs and dust from the sky, but you can clean your walls and ceilings with greatest ease with one of these long-handled chaps. Call in and get one for the paltry sum of 35c., at
Wm. B. Hall's
Grocery.
Tel 917. 98 DOUGLAS ST.

Red, white, tan or black cashmere sox for children, also red, tan, white or black for the misses. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates Street.

Boy's Cashmere Hose.—Robinson's special seller, very strong and durable, always comfortable, double knees, spliced toe and heel, elastic instep; 8½ to 10 inch, price 25c pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Keep the Flies out—Screen Windows and Doors at Cheapside.

Use telephone to Ladners.

Poultry Association.—The members of the Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock association will meet in the parlor of the Queen's hotel, Tuesday, 8th May, at 8 p.m.

Meeting of Maccabees.—The regular review of Victoria Hive No. 1, Ladies of the Maccabees, will be held on Tuesday evening in A.O.U.W. hall. All officers and members are requested to attend.

Mandolin Club.—All members of the Margherita Mandolin club are requested to attend rehearsal on Tuesday evening, punctually at 8 o'clock, in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A.

Escaped From Disaster.—The many friends of Thos. Bradbury will be pleased to hear that along with his wife and family he escaped from the fire in San Francisco without suffering any loss.

Visiting Preachers.—The Rev. J. H. Beatt will be the preacher at the morning service in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, while the Rev. J. R. Robertson will occupy the pulpit at the evening service.

King's Daughters.—Tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock there will be a meeting of the King's Daughters in the rooms at 75 Fort street. All business in connection with the literary carnival will be settled, and it is hoped all interested will make it a point to be present.

A Special Sale.—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, Messrs. L. Eaton & Co., the auctioneers, will on Tuesday next sell at Work Point barracks for Capt. Popham and other officers a quantity of military furniture, guns, fishing tackle, rods, golf clubs, etc., one prize-winning Gordon setter dog, well broken; also one very handsome moose head.

Sunday School Union.—At a meeting of the Methodist Sunday school union the following officers were elected: President W. E. Staneland; secretary, W. A. Deaville; treasurer, E. E. Wescott. This year the annual picnic of the united schools will be held at Oak Bay, the grounds having been secured for Dominion day. A splendid programme of sports is being arranged. Heretofore the union has always held its annual picnic out of the city either at Bazan bay or Langford, but it is believed quite as enjoyable an outing can be had nearer the city.

Untidy Streets.—A matter that seems to require the attention of the police is the way in which teamsters and others are allowed to disregard the streets bylaws. Yesterday afternoon the owner of a coal wagon delivered some coal in the rear of the King Edward hotel, and incidentally littered the pavement and sidewalk with a liberal supply of dust. One of the street sweeping brigade rebuked the man, but the latter merely laughed at him and drove away. A summons once in a while would probably put a stop to the altogether too prevalent practice of making untidy streets.

Regimental Order.—An order issued yesterday by Lt.-Col. Hall, of the Fifth regiment, is to the following effect: The following men having been duly attested will be taken on the strength of the regiment and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their names: Gr. Thos. Mason, 15th April; Robert Wm. Bland, April 24th; Norman S. Short, May 1; Fred Harry Mileson, May 1; Frank Crompton, April 30. Officers commanding companies can obtain gun layers' badges awarded by the Dominion Artillery association on application to the Quarter-Master Sergeant. Officers commanding companies are reminded, with the near approach of the annual camp it is expedient that all recruits attend the recruit drill on Wednesday evenings in order to be passed before the end of this month.

Water Regulation.—James L. Raymur, water commissioner, gives notice in the advertising columns of the Colonist this morning that attention is called to sec. 22 of the "Waterworks Regulation Bylaw, No. 1900," which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever, the water supplied by the city upon lawns, gardens, yards or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter." The ordinary fine for each and every infraction of the above regulations is 50c., but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalty provided by sec. 3 of the same bylaw, viz., On conviction before a justice of the peace a fine not exceeding $100 or a term of imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not exceeding three months.

New Train Service.—The Northern Pacific Railway company has announced several important changes in the passenger train service, to take effect May 20th. As is now generally known, the Northern Pacific railway, since February 1st, has been running four transcontinental trains daily, two between Seattle and St. Paul, and two between Seattle and St. Louis. Beginning May 20th, still another train will be added to the Seattle-St. Paul route, thus giving the Northern Pacific five transcontinental trains. The present fine electric-lighted equipment used on the popular north coast limited trains, Nos. 1 and 2, will be turned over to trains Nos. 3 and 4, thus making the latter also fully electric lighted, and an entirely new equipment, costing one million dollars, will be furnished the North Coast Limited. This new equipment consists of eight electric lighted trains, costing $125,000 each. In each train there will be unusually large, latest design 14-section Pullman sleepers, and 18-section tourist sleepers. The Northern Pacific company is also receiving 150 new, powerful locomotives and 4,000 new freight cars.

Dr. H. B. F. Cristion of Paris, the celebrated doctor on Beauty Culture has appointed Mrs. Winch his representative for his French Toilet preparations including Hair Destroyer, it positively destroys Root and Cell, kills the hair bulb, and ends your superfluous hair. It is the only preparation that is true to its name, and can be fully appreciated by those that have tried worthless imitations. Auda Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits also any discoloration of the skin makes old faces look young again. Hair Elixir for all hair trouble will positively restore gray hair to its natural color. Obesithal a sure reducer of fat. Dermathol Beautifier removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, coarse pores. Cuta Castil Soap, Best French Dental Cream, 25 cents. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call 134 Chatham street near Quadra.

CAMPBELL'S
LADIES'
H-O-S-I-E-R-Y
—AND—
UNDERWEAR

Ladies' Extra Fine Quality Seamless Cotton Stockings, best Marco yarn, Hermsdorf fast Sanitary dye, high special heel, per pair..........25c
Ladies' Silkette, latest fashion, silk finish, double soles, high spliced heels, pair........35c
Lisle Thread Stockings, absolutely fast and stainless dye at, pair..........35c, 50c, 60c, 75c
Cobweb Lisle Stockings—this is the finest Lisle stocking ever manufactured. Though of cobweb fineness, it has great strength and durability, pair..........65c, 75c, 90c
Fancy Cotton and Lisle Thread Stockings, in tans, Bieges, etc., in great abundance.
Children's and Misses' Stockings, in cotton and Lisle, all sizes, from..........25c up
SPECIAL.—Silk Stockings in black or colors of every variety.

Amongst a very large and fashionable stock of Summer Underwear we draw special attention to Ladies' Vests of best Swiss make, in Lisle thread, with very pretty lace tops, from..........50c up
Ladies' Vests in cotton at a variety of prices, starting from two for..........25c
Combinations in cotton at..........75c and $1.00
SPECIAL.—SILK COMBINATIONS, extra heavy and most durable material; a special importation. Per suit..........$5.00

CAMPBELL'S
NEW STORE AND SHOWROOMS
PROMIS BLOCK, GOVERNMENT ST.
Victoria, B. C.
C.1082

If in need of carpenter work of any description, we are at your service with an efficient staff, modern machinery and every convenience to work reasonably.
Largest stock of Screen Doors in the city from $1.25 each delivered.
Agents for the Moore-Whittington Lumber Co. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles and Mouldings, for Sale.
MOORE & WHITTINGTON
Contractors, 159 Yates Street
Phone A730. Mill B1108. Residence A673.

Special Indian Officer.—Thos. O'Connell, of Nanaimo, has been appointed special Indian officer for Vancouver Island under the Indian department. He enters upon his duties at once, and is now in Victoria. The selection of Mr. O'Connell is regarded as an exceptionally good one. He served in the capacity of chief of police in Nanaimo for a number of years, and filled the position in a most efficient manner.

XXXX Bass Burton Ale on draft at The Strand, Johnson street.

Beware of Imitation.—For the Genuine XXXX Bass's Burton Ale, at the Clarence, Yates Street.

Keep the Flies out—Screen Windows and Doors at Cheapside.

Keep the Flies out—Screen Windows and Doors at Cheapside.

Pillow Tops and rich velours, plushes etc., were received yesterday, just look at them and the prices. F. Kroeger, 52½ Fort street.

Fairfield Estate.—Only a few lots left. Call for maps and particulars. Easy terms. B. C. Land and Improvement Co., Ltd.

We Have a Select Assortment of
FANCY VESTINGS
WASHABLE AND NON-WASHABLE
That we desire to show you.
They are A1, and are being sold at reasonable prices.
PEDEN'S
Merchant Tailor
36 FORT STREET

Use Telephone to Seattle

J. A. SAYWARD,
ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.
Sashes, Doors and Wood Work of all kinds
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.
Orchard and Government Streets, Victoria, British Columbia.
Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of all Kinds
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.
P. O. BOX 363 LEMON, GONNASON & COMPANY, TELEPHONE 77

For Lumber, Sash Doors
and all kinds of Building Material, go to
The Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Lty.
MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 628. TEL. 564.

JAMES LEIGH & SONS
LUMBER
Sashes, Doors, Trim, Moulding, Lath, Shingles and Band Sawing, Mantels, Grates and Tiles at Moderate Prices.
Foot of Pleasant St.
Telephone 397

SOMERSET HOUSE
75 Assorted Hats, each $1.00
86 Children's Blouses, at .... 50c. and 75c.
Ladies' White Underskirts reduced 20 per cent.
MRS. W. BICKFORD .. .. 61 and 63 Fort Street

TIRES VULCANIZED
That's the word: and with us it means to make cut and damaged tires of all kinds like new.
We have just installed a new Steam Vulcanizer, imported from England, which does the work to perfection. Do not throw away a badly cut or gashed tire, if it is otherwise good, as we can restore it to almost its original value and appearance.
THOS. PLIMLEY: Opp. the Postoffice, VICTORIA, B. C.

Show Cases
We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.
DICKSON & HOWES
Phone 1165. 131-133 Johnson St.

Occidental Hotel
MRS. GOOD, Proprietress.
AMERICAN PLAN. EUROPEAN PLAN.
Convenient to Trains and Steamers.
VICTORIA, B. C.

NOTICE
Charlie Hoy & Co. beg to notify the public that they will occupy their new premises at 27 Store Street, today (Wednesday), May 2, 1906.

Bedding Plants
Asters, Stocks, Lobelia, etc.
JAY & CO.
13 BROAD STREET

Use telephone to Vancouver.

Everybody Smokes Old Chum.

KODAMA NEW HEAD OF JAPAN'S ARMY

Field Marshal Oyama Retires and Viscount Kodama is to Take Charge.

HONORS FOR THE FIGHTING MEN

Admiral Togo and the Victorious Generals Will be Created Counts.

Advices were received by the steamer Athenian of the C. P. R. which arrived yesterday from Japan and China of the retirement of Marquis Oyama from the post of Field Marshal and chief of the Japanese headquarters' staff he being succeeded by Viscount Kodama, recently promoted from a baronetcy and Lieut. General Fukushima is expected to be vice chief of the headquarters staff. Admiral Togo will shortly be made a count because of his services during the war and other honors are slated. Viscount Kodama will be further promoted and be made a count. Count Nodzu will become a marquis and General Kuroki, Oku, Nogi and Kamamura, who was recently appointed to command the Tokio district, will be created viscounts and several vice-admirals and lieut. generals will be made barons.

An assemblage of lieut. generals in command of divisions of the Japanese army has been convened by the minister of war to discuss projected army reforms. The Jiji Shimpo outlines three reforms as relating to the field and mountain artillery and transport corps, and changes of cavalry and artillery, including the organization of horse artillery. Other reforms expected are the building of railways in Korea and Manchuria increase of arsenals, increase of railway corps and organization of a balloon corps. The Nichi Nichi says the organization of mounted infantry will be also discussed, although approval is uncertain, as the training of troops for this service could not be accomplished in the shortened period now fixed for service.

The third period of Japanese naval expansion now commenced will result in increasing the Japanese navy by 40,000 tons before the end of this year. The third programme of expansion started with the building of the 18,000 ton battleships Katori and Kashima, just completed in England and armored cruisers Tsukuba and Ikoma, of 14,000 tons just launched in Japan, and two other armored cruisers will be built in Japan, the Kurama, ready in August, and Ibuki to be soon laid down, and the 19,000 ton battleship Aki will shortly be ordered. Four despatch boats and 28 destroyers will also be ordered.

The Japanese prize courts, now closed confiscated 49 ships, 33 with cargoes, 5 with part cargoes and 11 without cargo. Fifteen ships have been ordered sold and spirited bidding is promised from four Japanese shipping companies and several foreign firms.

The Athenian brought news that a Japanese newspaper, the Hochi Shimbun, is publishing a series of articles to prove that Germans planned the anti-American boycott in China, although little tangible proof is adduced. The Hochi says the Germans to hide their own action blamed Japanese with inspiring the boycott. The paper says the boycott has now entirely "petered out."

The Prince of Turkestan, who is visiting Japan, in an interview said he is studying the Japanese army with intent to establish a similar force in Mongolia which has 300,000 people, but no soldiers, and is now endangered by Russian intrigue.

Heavy fighting is reported from the Thibetan border in which Thibetan insurgents defeated a force of Chinese, led by the Viceroy of Szechuan with 200 killed. Reinforcements are being raised at Chingtu and elsewhere to be sent to the Thibetan border.

Two Japanese members of the crew of a Japanese steamer have been arrested at Vladivostok with plans of the forts in their possession.

OBITUARY.

There was an exceptionally large attendance yesterday afternoon at the funeral of the late William Mussie, which took place from the family residence, 226 Johnson street, at 2:30 o'clock. The floral tributes were very beautiful. In a manner they represented the wide business connections which the deceased had. One was received from the Victoria branch of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle company; another came from the Victoria Sealing company; a third was given by the Empire cannery employees, and a fourth by the men working on the traps at Sooke. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Campbell at the house and at the graveside. Those who acted as pallbearers were Charles Todd, Capt. William Grant, Thomas Shorbolt, T. Elford, A. E. Todd, G. F. Jeanerst and John Coburn.

Yesterday at Sooke William Deal, aged 78, a pioneer and a native of England, died. He leaves one son, a resident of Sooke. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in its issue of May 1st, had the following: "The funeral of Thomas H. Sweetland will be held from the Asbury M. E. church, corner Fortieth street and Whitman avenue, today at 2 p. m. Rev. Park will officiate at the church. The Stevens Post will then take charge. All G. A. R. and friends are cordially invited. The deceased leaves a widow, one son, William F., one daughter, Mrs. F. J. Sheppard, all of Seattle; Mrs. J. D. West, of Victoria, B. C."

The death occurred yesterday at the family residence, 22 Erie street, of John Andrews, aged 62 years, and a native of Niagara Falls, Ont. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss. Deceased came to Victoria about seven years ago, and has been in the employ of Weiler Bros. for a number of years. The remains will be removed to the Odd Fellows' hall, Douglas street, Tuesday morning and the funeral will take place from there at 2:30 o'clock.

SHIPPING NEWS

DEAL FOR FLEET.

Seattle Company to Purchase Mackenzie Bros.' Fleet of Steamers.

It is understood that a deal is nearing completion for the purchase of the entire fleet of Mackenzie Bros., of Vancouver, by a Seattle company. The eight steamers of the Mackenzie Bros.' fleet will be purchased at a cost of about $200,000. It is expected that the deal will be completed within a few days. The steamers to be bought by the Seattle shipping men are the Staffa, Clansman and Fingal, small steam freighters which have been carrying produce between mainland points and this port, the tugs Escort No. 2 and Mystery, steamer Henrietta and the steam barges Georgina No. 1 and Georgina No. 2. The charter of the steamer Themis, now about due from the Orient, to enter the Skagway trade, is also involved in the deal.

ATHENIAN IN PORT.

Is One of Eight Liners of C. P. R. Expected This Month.

Steamer Athenian, of the C. P. R. Oriental fleet, which reached port yesterday with a very large complement of passengers and a cargo of 1,854 tons measurement, comprising tea, rice, untanned goat skins, silk, etc., is the first of a total of eight liners of the C. P. R. which will be in the port of Victoria during the month of May.

The turbine liner Maheno, first of her class to cross the Pacific, is expected tomorrow morning from Australia, via the usual ports.

Steamer Empress of India is expected the following day from Yokohama and other ports of China and Japan. The Monteagle, the four-masted steamer recently added to the Oriental service, is expected on the 26th, on her first voyage inward, and the steamer Empress of China is expected to arrive from the Orient on May 30th.

The Athenian and Empress of Japan will also be in port on their outward trips during the month, as will the Maheno. The Athenian brought seventy-five saloon passengers and 240 steerage, mostly Japanese and Hindus. There was a larger number than usual of Sikhs, all bound to Vancouver and mainland points. Among the passengers was G. T. Kerswell, formerly of the Esquimalt service, now on furlough from the China station; Rev. J. and Mrs. Taylor and family, missionaries from Central India; Fathers Seelan and Leenan, Dutch missionaries from China; F. G. Woodruff, one of the best known men of Yokohama, and others.

THE MAHENO.

Turbine Steamer is Expected to Reach Port Tomorrow Morning.

The turbine steamer Maheno, the new liner of the Canadian-Australian line, is expected to reach port tomorrow morning from Australia, via Suva and Honolulu. According to cabled advices from Honolulu, at which port the steamer arrived last Monday, two days in advance of her schedule, she was expected to reach Victoria tomorrow morning, after a record-breaking passage across the Pacific. Among the distinguished passengers included in the 355 on board the Maheno are Sir William Lyne, minister of trade and customs of Australia, and James Mills, managing director of the Union Steamship company of New Zealand, and general manager of the Canadian-Australian line, who is en route to England. Mr. Mills is accompanied by Mrs. Mills, Miss Mills and Master Mills. Mr. Mills has not been in Victoria for four or five years. Mrs. Tait, wife of Thomas Tait, formerly manager of transportation for the C. P. R., and for the past few years chairman of Victorian Railways, Australia, is another passenger.

AMUR IS HOME FROM THE DESOLATED CITY

Arrived Yesterday From 'Frisco After Landing Cargo of Food.

UNFORTUNATE SUFFERERS OPTIMISTIC

Humorous Signs Over Places of Business---"We Got a Fair Shake."

Steamer Amur, the relief ship which took the second contribution of provisions from Victoria and donations of food supplies from Vancouver, Winnipeg, Regina, and other cities of Canada, and Wellington, New Zealand, to San Francisco, returned at noon yesterday, with Mayor Buscombe, of Vancouver, and Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the C. P. R. Steamship company, and several passengers on board. The passengers were Mrs. McPherson, and son and daughter, and Mr. Simpson, wife and four children, of Vancouver, who brought with them a mud turtle found alive in Chinatown after the fire had lapped up all that stood of the buildings, and left the Oriental city a mass of charred caves. The Amur had a rough passage north, encountering heavy northwest winds throughout.

The steamer arrived at San Francisco from Victoria on Saturday night, the 28th, and landed next morning. There was a

Conflict of Authority

between the customs departments and military officials which was annoying and prevented the cargo being landed for some time. The steamer was first ordered to Oakland, but found no arrangements for discharge there or anyone who would receive the cargo, and accordingly Capt. Hughes returned to San Francisco. The quartermaster's department told him to land at the Folsom street wharf and land his cargo, and he started to do so, when the customs stopped the cargo being landed. Then Capt. Troup and Mr. Buscombe went to see the officials, and orders were again given by the military authorities to land the freight. Work commenced, and a few hours later, when the captain and mayor returned to the vessel, they found the crew hoisting the freight on board again, having been ordered to do so by the customs officials. Ultimately the conflict of authority ended, and the cargo was turned over to Major Devol, of the military authorities.

Mayor Buscombe, on arrival yesterday, was asked regarding the mistake which had arisen, whereby San Francisco papers referred to him as mayor of Victoria.

"Oh, it was quite unintentional on my part," said Vancouver's mayor. "I must make my apologies to Mayor Morley."

Mr. Buscombe said the desolation at San Francisco was beyond description, the area laid waste being a large one. The manner in which street car rails, pavements and sidewalks were lifted and twisted, and great steel girders twisted, showed how tremendous must have been the force of the shock. There is still a great need for provisions, as the number of destitute is large, indeed. It is feared there will be a shortage before many days. Already temporary structures are being built in which business can be carried on. The signs in front of some of these structures indicate the optimistic spirit which prevails in spite of the desolation. The stricken people are

Nothing If Not Optimistic.

One sign reads:

"Busted; but not crushed."

Other signs read: "Cheer up," "Don't worry"; "Forget it," and one humorous person had painted before his premises:

"We're satisfied; we got a fair shake."

This sign is plagiarised from the letter sent by the Governor of Alcatraz island. It was stated in one of the San Francisco papers that Alcatraz island was not shaken, and the governor wrote to say that Alcatraz had a fair shake and he had no complaint to make that it had not got all that was coming, etc.

The levelling of the city has been accomplished in other ways than the annihilation of three-fourths of the homes, and society and its opposite is now cheek by jowl, all reduced to the need of being fed by the army. Up and down the streets curbstone fires can be seen with little rude shelters about them, and people with improvised brick ovens are cooking their

Meals at the Street Side.

Some of these campers of the city have painted signs over their houses. One says:

"Good cook wanted; must bring his own supplies."

Other signs noted are "The Palace Grill," "The New Fairmount," etc.

Enquiries are still being made in newspapers and elsewhere for lost relatives. Automobiles and foot messengers are not the only means of sending inquiries throughout the devastated city regarding lost relatives or friends. Even notes in loaves of bread are resorted to. One of the naval militiamen on board the Marion, at the foot of Folsom street, received a loaf of home-made bread from a near-by supply depot, and, upon cutting into it, came upon the following message, written upon a flyleaf and deftly inserted in the loaf, probably before baking:

"I pray you will do all you can to find May and Alphonse Soubiron of 223 Jessie street, San Francisco. He was florist for Frank & Barodi company, 166 Geary street; is dark; age 37; French; has three gold teeth in front of mouth. May is fair; age 25. Please send telegram as soon as you find them. I will pay for same. Are they among dead or injured. From an anxious sister, Mrs. H. Julian, Lents, Multnomah county, Ore."

PILE CURE.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is an internal Remedy that entirely removes the cause of Piles, and cures to stay cured any case, no matter how long standing.

If you have Piles, and Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid, will not cure you, you get your money back.

A thousand dollar Guarantee goes with every bottle of Hem-Roid sold.

If you want a perfect and permanent cure, ask for Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid, the guaranteed Remedy.

All druggists, $1.00, or—The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

FOOD OR STIMULANT.

Ask your doctor if when he orders a patient to drink lots of pure milk he advises the addition of a large quantity of whiskey. He'll tell you "no" very emphatically. Yet there are people who, when ordered to get Scott's Emulsion, will accept some wine, cordial or extract of cod liver oil and think it is the same thing or better. If you want and need cod liver oil in its best, purest and most easily digested form, get Scott's Emulsion. If you want whiskey, that's another matter, but don't look for the same results.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

SPORTS

LACROSSE.

The lacrosse season of 1906 was opened at Oak Bay yesterday with a match between the Central and South Park schools, and resulted in a win for the Centrals by the score of 5-3. Although a large attendance at a junior game is hardly looked for, the attendance yesterday was far from encouraging and very little enthusiasm was shown.

The Centrals took the lead from the start, and during the first quarter they managed to score three goals, while their opponents were unable to tally.

The South Parks were not to be outdone and did not loose heart, but by a persistent effort they came very close to overcoming the lead in the next two quarters; but the Centrals made the game safe by adding two more, making a total impossible for the South Park players to reach.

The boys played a very good game, considering that it was the first of the season, and, practically speaking, they have only had one practice, and with a little effort on their part they will be able to play a first class game.

BASEBALL.

The outlook for baseball for this season is indeed a gloomy one. As is well known, the Victoria senior team went out of existence because they were unable to secure enough dates from the Oak Bay Park association. At the time of the dispute it was decided that the Victorias should have nine dates and three should be set aside for the Fernwoods, and as the Victorias had more applications for games than they could secure dates for, they applied for those held by the Fernwoods, but were informed that it was impossible to grant their request, because every club had to be encouraged.

Immediately the Victorias decided to disband several of their old players consented to go in with the Hillsides and make a strong nine. This combination was promised the bookings of the Victorias, and W. H. Kinsman wrote to the Oak Bay association asking for the dates. In reply, he received the following:

W. H. Kinsman, Esq., Manager Victoria-Hillside Baseball Club.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letters of the 30th ult. and 2nd inst., I beg to state that the dates formerly submitted to Mr. Willis of the Victoria Baseball club and not accepted by him, have been submitted and accepted by the Fernwood Baseball club. The only dates that can be offered by this association are those not falling on a Saturday, and if you desire such dates during the week the association will be pleased to enter into what arrangements can be mutually agreed upon. By communicating with the Fernwood club you perhaps may be able to arrange for dates they now hold.

(Signed) —. B. AUSTIN,
Hon. Sec.

In dealing with the Victorias the Oak Bay association refused to give them all dates not taken up with lacrosse, but immediately that club disbanded they turn around and give to the Fernwoods what was asked for by the Victorias, completely shutting out the Hillsides, who have been the opponents of the Fernwoods for the last six years. On the top of this play, the players who intended to play with the Victorias have come to the conclusion that they were not wanted from the start, and the refusal of the dates was only an excuse for to have the team "buck over the traces," in order that the Fernwoods could be given full control. The Hillside team has been in existence for the past six years, and with the addition of the players from the Victorias they would have been able to place a very strong nine in the field, but now they are completely shut out. The arrangements of the dates at the Oak Bay grounds may be a hard proposition, but it is thought that a little judgment on the part of those in charge of the grounds would not have led to these difficulties. What action the association will take to remedy the difficulty remains to be seen, but the fact remains that baseball in this city has been given a knock that it will take years to recover from.

CRICKET.

The Victoria Cricket Club held their third net practice of the season yesterday when there was a large attendance. About twenty members were coached in the nets by Baker, the new professional. There are several new players turning out amongst whom P. R. Robbins and O. Martin have displayed most promising form. There is every indication that there will be no falling off in the quality of the team's representing the club. Gooch—probably the best slow bowler on this coast—will not be available so far as is at present known, but there are several candidates for places on the eleven and the season should be quite as successful as that of 1905. There will be a match next Saturday with the Garrison prior to their departure and during the 24th of May celebration the Tacoma Cricket club will be encountered.

RIFLE.

Good weather again prevailed at Clover Point Rifle range yesterday afternoon. There was a better attendance than usual and three of the scores were better than any made up to Saturday. It is amongst the younger shots where no improvement is visible and indeed it is very hard for a young shot to put on a decent score when there is no background to the targets, several retired from the range on Saturday disgusted simply because the want of a background prevented them doing as well as they otherwise would. It is two years since the background was blown down and in spite of representations by members of the association and promises on the part of the department, the work still requires doing.

Victoria Kennel Club

FIFTH ANNUAL DOG SHOW.

IN THE

Philharmonic Hall, Fort St., May 16, 17, 18, 19

Several Silver Cups and a big list of Special Prizes are offered.

H. T. Payne, San Francisco, Judge.

Walter Winsby, Secretary, Box 15.

Entries close May 8.

THE STANDARD CIGAR BRANDS OF HAVANA

MADE BY

The Independent Cigar Manufacturers

of HAVANA, CUBA.

Partagas | Romeo y Julieta | H. Upmann
Por Larranaga | Castaneda | Punch
Figaro | High Life | El Ecuador
Benj. Franklin | Jose Otero | Solo Cubano

The above brands are made under the personal control and supervision of the oldest cigar manufacturers in Cuba, thus retaining for each its own individuality.

TO BE HAD AT ALL THE LEADING CIGAR STORES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

CHAS. LANDAU, Vancouver Hotel, and P. O. Box 692, Montreal, Sole Representative for Canada.

GRAND

Daily Matinees, 3 p. m.
Daily, 7:30 to 10:30
Entire lower floor 25c, balcony 15c
Matinees 15c all over.
ROBT. JAMIESON .... Manager

Week of May 7.
CLEMENSO BROTHERS
THE GREGSONS
TOM RIPLEY
BURKE BROTHERS
FREDERIC ROBERTS
NEW MOVING PICTURES

Go where the crowds go.
50 JOHNSON STREET.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

MEMORIAL SERVICES

For the purpose of observing "Eagles' Memorial Day" the members of Victoria Aerie, No. 12, will meet at Eagles' Hall, 113 Government street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp, from whence they will proceed in marching order to the cemetery.

Friends and Brothers are requested to leave cut flowers at the hall before noon of that day.

Visiting Brothers invited to attend.

FRANK LEROY, Secretary.
W. B. SHAKESPEARE, Worthy President.

THE PLACE TO GET

Hardware both for field and household,
At Shore's they get them, so we're told;
Rakes and hoes to do the garden,
At prices every one a bargain.

Tins and pans and big washtubs,
On washdays, where the housewife rubs
The baby's flannels till they're white,
Are bought at Shore's at prices right.

All kinds of shovels, spades and picks,
Wee ones, big ones, thin or thick;
Sidney Shore, he keeps them all,
For people either short or tall.

Forks with which to dig the spuds,
Forks for use to bait the bloods,
Forks and knives to feed the face,
To keep alive the human race.

Woodyatt mowers that work by hand,
By far the finest in the land;
Garden hose, and nozzles, too,
To liven things when things look blue.

Shears to prune or cut the grass,
Which can be used by lad or lass.
This is all; we'll say no more—
The rest you'll get off SIDNEY SHORE.

134 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

WHEN DRINKING "COFFEE" DRINK THE BEST

CROWN COFFEE

Is a pure blend of the finest Java and Mocha and is healthy and stimulating beverage.

Sold by all grocers
1 and 2 lb. tins

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action

BEAUTIFUL COMBS
Just Arrived From
PARIS
—AT—
Mrs. C. Kosche's
55 Douglas Street.

VICTORIA WATER WORKS

Attention is called to Sec. 23 of the "Water Works Regulation By-law, 1900," which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever, the water supplied by the City upon lawns, gardens, yards, or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter.

The ordinary fine for each and every infraction of the above regulations is 50c., but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalty provided by Sec. 2 of the same by-law, viz., on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, a fine not exceeding $100, or a term of imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding three months.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

City Hall, 5th May, 1906. my6

VEHICLE, Etc. FOR SALE CHEAP

We have for sale the following articles, cheap: SECOND-HAND Buggies, Surreys, Hacks, Wagons, Hotel 'Busses, Gurneys, Coupe, Wagonette, Wagons, Dump Carts, Sulky Plows, Scrapers, Stump-puller, Harness, etc.

No Reasonable Offer Refused.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
19, 21, 23 Broughton Street,
P. O. Box 380. VICTORIA, B. C.

TOURIST RESORTS.

TZOUHALEM HOTEL. (Duncan Station.)
LAKESIDE HOTEL. (Cowichan Lake.)
PRICE BROS., Proprietors

LAKESIDE HOTEL, COWICHAN LAKE

The popular tourist resort of Vancouver Island. Excellent Fly Fishing, Boating, Lawn Tennis.

Special Return Tickets issued by the C.P.R., $5.—good for 15 days.

Keast's Stages Meet train daily at Duncan's for the above popular resort. Return tickets for sale at E.& N.Ry. Office good for 15 days $5.00

EUROPEAN PLAN, ROOM ONLY 50c., 75c., and $1.00 per day
AMERICAN PLAN, ROOM AND BOARD $1.25 and $1.50 per day

MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL

Wm. BAYLIS, Proprietor

VICTORIA, B. C. Adjoining C.P.R. and E. & N. Railway Depot.

Tel. 812. Bus Absolutely Free. Baths Free to Guests P. O. Box 67

Electric Light Throughout. Phone 14

THE COWICHAN BAY HOTEL

COWICHAN BAY, B. C.

Good Fishing & Boating, First-class Accommodation

Boats for Hire. C. WISE, Proprietor.

House Boat for Sale

—AT—

SHAWNIGAN LAKE

Size 26x26 feet; 4 state rooms, sitting room (12x15 feet), kitchen and pantry. Apply to Bert Middleton, Shawnigan Lake Mill, Shawnigan Lake, B. C.

HAZELTON and BULKLEY VALLEY

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business.

Fourteen years in business at Hazelton. DROP ME A LINE.

R. S. SARGENT, ... HAZELTON, B. C.

YOKOHAMA BAZAAR

152 Government Street

Below Victoria Hotel,

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

And Notions of All Kinds Always on Hand

A. WANIBEE . . . Proprietor

ORIENTAL BAZAAR

20 Douglas Street

Between Johnson and Yates Sts.

All Kinds of

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Notions, etc., always kept in stock.

A. WANIBEE . . . Proprietor

SPRAYING OF FRUIT AND SHADE TREES

For the Prevention of Fungus and all Sorts of Insect Diseases.

The Revelstoke Mail-Herald supplies the following information with regard to the spraying of fruit and shade trees for the prevention of fungus and insect diseases:

The greatest success will come in preventing rather than in attempting to cure. Sometimes spraying does not seem to be necessary, but the time has come when the man who does spray, regardless of all appearances, will not suffer the losses of his less careful neighbor.

Be ready to spray this year. It is good insurance and will pay good returns on short time.

You should begin to spray early, before the buds swell in the spring, and repeat the operation every two weeks for at least four times, and the result will be a saving of from 85 to 95 per cent on the crop.

If spraying solutions are correctly made and applied there need never be any danger of poisoning the fruit for good. Fruit to be placed on the market should be sprayed the last time with a solution that will not discolor it.

Bordeaux mixture will destroy fungus diseases and paris green will kill insects. These two sprays may be easily combined, making a solution called paris green bordeaux, which, when sprayed upon the trees, will have the same result as paris green and Bordeaux mixture when sprayed on separately.

Look over the following groups of trees to see what to do, and when to do it for that particular group:

Apple Orchard.

1. Spray with copper sulphate just before buds start in the spring, for bitter rot, black rot and scab.

2. Spray unfolding leaves with Paris green to Bordeaux for bud moth and apple scab.

3. Spray as soon as the blossoms fall with Paris green for codling moth, curculio, canker worm, caterpillars, scab and sooty plotch.

4. Keep the foliage well covered with paris green bordeaux until fruit is nearly grown, for the succeeding broods of insects and further fungus troubles.

When the fruit is nearly matured a spraying with ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate will have nearly the same effect as paris green bordeaux and will not discolor the fruit.

Do not put copper sulphate on the tree after the foliage is out.

Flat-headed and round-headed borers burrow in the base of the trunk. Watch trees and cut out borers whenever castings appear.

Keep all windfalls picked up and destroyed or fed out.

Cherry, Plum, Apricot and Peach Trees.

1. Spray with bordeaux mixture before the leaves unfold.

2. Spray with diluted bordeaux mixture just after the blossoms fall.

3. Spray with diluted bordeaux mixture two weeks after the second spraying.

Diluted bordeaux mixture is used for the second and third sprayings because of the tender foliage of this group of trees. Pears may be, however, sprayed each time with bordeaux mixture.

These sprayings will be effectual for leaf spot, mildews, leaf curl, scab, brown rot and plum pockets.

In case of pear blight, winter prune all diseased branches, cutting off several inches below the diseased area. Several weeks after blossoming, remove all young dead twigs in the same way. Use a knife that is sterilized from time to time by wiping it with a cloth saturated with carbolic acid. The disease also occurs on apple and quince. Use the same treatment.

Shade Trees, Ornamental Shrubs.

All leaf eating insects can be destroyed by spraying with paris green the foliage they eat.

Leaf live and other sucking insects should be sprayed with soap or kerosene emulsion.

Borers in maple or elm can be successfully treated in September by injecting carbin sulphide into the burrows and stopping them tight.

In the following groups of plants are given their respective treatment:

Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries

1. In fall or winter remove all canes infested with cane-borers, orange rust and crown gall and burn.

2. In spring, before the buds swell, cut off and burn all canes badly spotted with disease and spray the rest with bordeaux mixture, repeating the spraying when the young shoots are about six inches high, and again in ten to fourteen days. Aim to cover the young shoots with spray. This treatment is for anthracnose, cane blight and leaf spot disease.

Strawberries.

Spray with bordeaux mixture before blossoming and twice after the fruiting season.

In fall run over badly infested beds, add a little straw and burn.

Frequently renew beds.

These treatments will keep the crown borer and the leaf spot disease in check.

Garden Vegetables.

Spray the following with paris green when the insects appear:

Cabbage, for cabbage worm.

Cucumbers, squash, pumpkins and melons for the striped cucumber beetle.

Tomatoes, for the tomato worm.

Spray potatoes with paris green bordeaux for the Colorado beetle and the flea beetle when they appear. This spray will also prevent the potato blight.

Potato scab is treated by soaking the seed potatoes in formalin (1 pint to 30 gallons of water) for about two hours. Treated potatoes should not be placed where they will be re-infected with scab pores.

Spray any of the vegetables with soap or kerosene emulsion for plant lice and any other of the plant bugs that suck the juices from the plants. Care should be taken to reach every insect on the under side of the leaves.

Fungicides.

The solutions are designed for the destruction of the fungus itself, and must, therefore, cover all parts of the affected plants. The solution will not penetrate the tissue of the plant and kill the disease on the interior, but is effectual more as a preventive against the entrance of the disease fungus into the plant than a curative when the fungus has established itself in the tissue of the plant.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper sulphate, blue vitrol	4 lbs.
Quicklime, not air-slacked	4 lbs.
Water	40 gals.

Dissolve the copper suphate in hot water or from a coarse bag suspended in cold water; slack lime separately. Dilute copper sulphate solution to about 20 gallons, into which pour the lime, diluted to about 10 gallons, stirring the mixture. Dilute further now, to make 40 or 50 gallons. Stock solutions of the copper sulphate or lime, rate one pound to one gallon of water, can be kept indefinitely, but will not keep when mixed. After spraying the solution left over should be thrown away.

Ammoniacal Solution of Copper Carbonate.

Copper carbonate	5 ozs.
Ammonia	3 pints
Water	50 gals.

Use just enough ammonia, if strong, dilute with several volumes of water, to dissolve the copper carbonate, then dilute to final volume.

Copper Sulphate.

Copper sulphate	3 to 4 lbs.
Water	50 gals.

This strength can be used only as a winter spray. Sometimes a weaker solution, one pound to 250 gallons of water, is used on the foliage.

Insecticides.

These solutions are used to destroy insects and are not effectual for the destruction of fungus diseases. Insects that chew the foliage can be poisoned through the stomach, while those that pierce the stems and leaves of plants must be be poisoned from the outside. The arsenic compounds in the form of paris green are the standard poisons to be used against the leaf chewers, while soap and kerosene are the standard substances to use against the plant sucking insects. Hellebore is used in the same way as arsenic compounds, and is preferable to them in cases where a less violent poison is needed.

Paris Green.

Water	100 gals.
Lime	4 lbs.
Paris green	1 lb.

Hellebore.

May be diluted on the plants or mixed with water, one ounce in two gallons.

Soap.

Soap	1 lb.
Water	8 gals.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene	2 gals.
Common soap	½lb.
Water	1 gal.

Dissolve the soap in hot water, add the kerosene, and churn all together until a white creamy mass is formed which thickens on cooling. Dilute nine times before using.

Lime Sulphur, and Salt Wash.

Lime	30 lbs.
Sulphur	20 lbs.
Salt	15 lbs.
Water	60 gals.

Boil for one hour in an iron kettle and apply when fresh to dormant trees in fall or spring to kill San Jose scale insects.

Paris Green Bordeaux.

Bordeaux mixture as above	40 gals.
Paris green	4 ozs.

Make up when ready to use. It will not keep.

The kind of baking powder you want is the one that will leaven the dough all through evenly without leaving any soggy spots in the food.

Such a powder is Crescent.

16 OZS., 40 CENTS.

ARE YOU OFTEN BILIOUS?

Read This and Learn How to Prevent Bilious Attacks.

Biliousness is merely a term applied to a condition that exists when the body is over-loaded with bile.

The complexion turns yellow, eyes look dull, pimples, itching and eczema break out, headaches are ever present.

Biliousness has two great causes, constipation and defective liver action.

When Dr. Hamilton's Pills are taken they not only correct the bowels, but act directly on the liver, regulating its bile secretion.

Unlike ordinary medicines which purge and give but temporary relief, Dr. Hamilton's Pills remove the condition which causes biliousness; thus permanent cures are effected.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills do cure biliousness and liver ills under all circumstances.

We prove this statement by producing such convincing evidence as the statement of Mr. Fenwick Luddington of New Harbor, N. S., who writes: "Three months ago I had no expectation of ever getting free from periodical bilious attacks. They were preceded by dizziness and dreadful headaches. If I stooped over my head would swim and a nauseous feeling crept into my stomach.

"Dr. Hamilton's Pills fixed up my liver, drove all the bile out of my blood and made me a well man in a few months. Today I enjoy a good appetite, excellent digestion and the best of health. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. Sold by all dealers, 25c per box or five boxes for $1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

CAPTORED THE FULL DRESS TRADE.

A Boon to Men Away From Home Who Have to Fulfil Social Engagements.

In preparing for an evening function one needs either full dress or the popular Tuxedo, the latter for the less formal affairs. Nowadays one would just as soon think of having one's silk hat or opera hat made to order as to order a dress suit to measure, when silk-lined vicunas can be bought at the Semi-ready Wardrobe for $25.00. The merchant tailor charges $40.00, because he makes so few in a season, and his tailor cannot get the practice which makes him expert. Hundreds of these suits are made every season by the Semi-ready tailors. B. Williams & Co., Yates St.

W. J. Whiteside of the New Westminster bar, is in town on legal business, and is registered at the Driard.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SUTTON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

SOLE AGENTS FOR MYER'S ROYAL HORSE, CATTLE AND POULTRY SPICE

B&K Split Peas

B&K OAT MEAL

B&K RYE FLOUR

B&K BUCK WHEAT FLOUR

B & K GRAHAM FLOUR

B & K CHICK FOOD THE POULTRY KEEPER'S FRIEND

NEMO THE QUEEN OF BREAKFAST FOODS

B & K WHEAT FLAKES

B & K ROLLED OATS

A PYRAMID OF PROGRESS FROM THE NATIONAL MILLS BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

B.K.1078

OYSTER CULTIVATION THRIVING INDUSTRY

Company Operating at Mud Bay Is Meeting With Grand Success.

Another industry at the very gates of New Westminster, which has been carried on as an experiment for the past two years, has been declared by the promoters a success, says the Columbian. This is the Crescent Oyster company, which has 450 acres of the finest oyster beds on the Pacific coast. The beds are located at Mud Bay, about two miles from Elgin.

Mr. John S. Munro, of Elgin, who is prominently identified with the Crescent Oyster company, was interviewed at the Windsor hotel last night by a Columbian representative.

"Yes, young man, you can say that our experiments, which have been carried on for the past two years, are an unqualified success. We planted a carload of Chesapeake Bay oyster seed on our grounds at Mud Bay two years ago, and we have tried them out in every possible way with all kinds of good results. Something in the waters of this coast will not permit the eastern oysters to propogate. This is a hardship on the local oyster man, but still a good margin is to be made by importing the seed and raising the oysters on the local beds, by which a saving to the consumer is made on freight charges. While a carload of seed will cost approximately $1,500 laid down here, the same full grown article would figure up to several times that amount of money if imported direct from the eastern beds and placed on the market.

Gilley Bros. have just completed extensive work on our oyster beds with their pile driver, and we will be in a position within a very short time to supply the province with the succulent bivalve that is the delight of epicures the world over. Yes, we are also going to turn out Olympian oysters, which are of a more sturdy nature and are native to these waters. Our investment, which was more along the lines of an experiment, has met with grand success, and represents an outlay of nearly $50,000, which was put up by prominent business men of Vancouver, New Westminster, and by the interested farmers who live near Mud bay.

We received a second car of eastern seed two weeks ago. The work of planting these baby oysters was completed yesterday, and the heaviest labor for this year is now finished. The climate here is the best possible for carrying on this industry. The cold snap about March 1st did not do any damage to the seed exposed above water, and we look forward to large results from our venture, which was at first indulged in merely as an industrial experiment."

AN ASSURED FACT.

That you will enjoy a trip to the many beautiful and interesting California resorts, Headquarters for climate, fruit, flowers and sunshine.

The road of a thousand wonders is the Southern Pacific Co.'s Scenic Shasta Route and Coast line. Tickets, reservations and descriptive literature at Union Ticket Office, 608 First avenue. E. E. Ellis, general agent.

Council Business.—The city council will tomorrow evening be called on to deal with many matters pertaining to the welfare of the city. Among the most important of the many subjects will be the final passage of the local improvement bylaw, authorising the construction of permanent sidewalks. This is all that stands between an early commencement and it is expected that a start will be able to be made on Tuesday. Several owners of shacks will appear before the meeting to tell why they should not be removed.

Maple Leaf Tennis and Lacrosse Shoes

Represent the acme of perfection in athletic footwear. They are made over all styles of foot-form lasts and come in either Tennis or Oxford cuts. For durability, grace and comfort "Maple Leaf" outing shoes have no equals. Ask for them at your dealers.

J. LECKIE CO., LTD.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL

We have an interesting proposition for an enterprising young man with business ability, who is willing to invest a few thousand dollars in a retail business to handle two of the best selling lines of advertised goods on the market, carrying a liberal margin of profit. Manufacturers will supply the balance of the capital required to finance the deal, and will lend all the assistance necessary to make a success of the undertaking, backed by a strong advertising campaign. Somebody is going to be quick to think—quick to seize a good opportunity. If that's you, get in communication with us at once. Don't delay till Central says, "Line's busy," and someone else has closed the deal.

For particulars address:

Box 167, Colonist Office

CONCLUDING SESSIONS.

Synod of B. C. and Alberta at Vancouver Completes Business.

Vancouver, May 4.—Today overtures were received and adopted asking the general assembly to divide the synod into two, with boundaries coterminous with those of the two provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. Calgary was chosen as the place of next meeting.

A deputation of the University association of Vancouver, consisting of His Honor Judge Henderson, F. C. Wade, K. C., Dr. Pearson and George H. Cowan, addressed the synod on the question of higher education and the establishment of a provincial university. In connection therewith the synod expressed, by resolution, its conviction that the time has come when a provincial university should be established in British Columbia, and that the lieutenant governor in council (a) be petitioned to take the necessary steps to revive the British Columbia University Act, 1890, and (b) to set apart a tract of land from the public domain for an endowment of such university.

Rev. H. A. Kennedy, professor in Knox college, Toronto, reached Vancouver and was welcomed by the synod. He will give a series of lectures on "New Testament Themes" at a conference that is to follow the meetings of the synod.

At the evening session a report on church life and work was submitted by the convener, Rev. J. M. Miller. This was a careful review of the moral and religious problems of the provinces, relating particularly to the perils and influences of the home.

This was followed by the report on young people's societies, presented by Rev. J. S. Henderson, of New Westminster, showing an increase over last year in the number of societies, the number of members and contributions to religious and benevolent objects.

Vancouver, May 5.—The synod this morning passed a resolution strongly endorsing the Lord's Day observance bill now before parliament and communicated the same by telegraph to the member for Burrard.

The question of theological education was discussed at considerable length. An overture bearing on the subject from Kamloops Presbytery was transmitted to the general assembly.

The Vancouver Transfer company extended an invitation to the members of the synod to become its guests for a drive around the park on its new tally-ho. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The thanks of the synod were also tendered to the minister and session of St. Andrew's church, to the hosts of members, to transportation companies and to the press for full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the synod.

J. Pyfe Smith of Vancouver, importer of Australian wool, is here for a day or two.

Pleasant Musicale.—The Ladies of the Maccabees, Queen Alexandra Hive, gave a very pleasant musicale and afternoon tea on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Thomas Watson. The rooms were profusely decorated with narcissus and lilacs, the work of Mrs. Dennis Harris. The three Masters Watson, assisted by Misses Margery and Gladys, gave instrumental selections during the afternoon. Little Gypsy Switzer charmed all by her sweet singing. Mrs. Clyde and Mrs. C. B. Lawson contributed vocal solos. Among the ladies present were Mrs. McKeon, Mrs. Cochenour, Mrs. Williscroft, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Carlow, Mrs. Clyde, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Penketh, Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Switzer, Mrs. (Dr.) Burgess, Mrs. Lawson, Misses Glen Switzer, Gypsy Switzer, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Dennis Harris, Mrs. Rendall, Mrs. and Miss McDowell and Mrs. Chaffee.

USED UP AND TIRED OUT

MEN AT THE OFFICE
WOMEN IN THE HOME
CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out.

The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart.

Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Keldon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided at last to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and I would not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends.

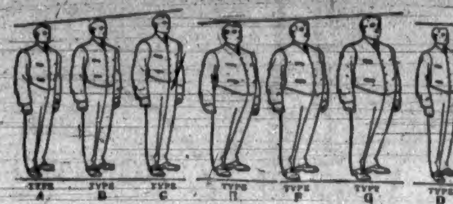
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. per box or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE SEMI-READY WARDROBE

B. WILLIAMS & CO. - Sole Agents for Victoria

1200 New
Spring and Summer
Suits

JUST TO HAND
In Serges, Worsteds, Tweeds, Homespuns and Flannels
At $12, $15, $18, $20, $22 and $25
SPRING TOP COATS
At $12, $15 and $18



WE FIT ALL THESE FIGURES
3000 GARMENTS TO SELECT FROM

100 Doz. Hats
—IN—
Stiff and Soft Felts
—ALSO—
Straw Hats
Canvas Hats
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Outing Shirts
Bargains in all Boys' Goods

SPRING STOCK NOW COMPLETE

B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Clothiers and Hatters - 68-70 YATES STREET

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $4,000,000.00
CAPITAL PAID UP 3,930,000.00
RESERVE FUND 3,930,000.00

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received and interest paid at highest current rate from date of opening account, and compounded half-yearly.

Victoria Branch, J. S. GIBB, Manager

THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral.

Services—Holy communion at 8 a. m., morning service and holy communion 11 a. m., evening service 7 p. m. Preachers: Morning, Canon Beanlands; evening, the bishop of the diocese.

The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Adoration .... Dr. Gaul
Venite .... Alcock
Psalms for 6th morning ....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum .... Russel
Benedictus .... Langdon
Kyrie .... Maunder
Gloria .... Maunder
Hymns 176, 138, 555
Voluntary—Aria .... De'thier

Evening.

Voluntary—Eloquence .... S. Smith
Processional Hymn 291
Psalms for 6th evening ....Cath. Psalter
Magnificat .... Maunder
Nunc Dimittis .... Maunder
Anthem—"I Am Alpha and Omega" .... Stainer
Tenor solo, Mr. A. T. Goward; bass solo, Mr. P. Wollaston, jr.
Hymns 540, 137
Vesper Hymn .... Middleton
Recessional Hymn 234
Voluntary—Festal March .... Calkin

St. John's.

Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Percival Jenns in the evening; after which a short organ recital will be given, assisted by Mrs. Lawson, soprano, and Mr. Gibson, bass.

Morning.

Organ—Chorale .... Boethman
Venite .... Alcock
Psalm for 6th morning ...... Cath. Psalter
Te Deum .... Russell
Jubilate .... Ayrton
Hymns 303, 379, 317
Kyrie .... Burnett

Evening.

Organ—Voluntary .... Calkin
Psalms for 6th evening ....Cath. Psalter
Magnificat .... Simper
Nunc Dimittis .... Simper
Hymns 38, 166, 17
Vesper .... Burnett

St. Barnabas'.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., matins at 10:30, choral eucharist and sermon at 11, children's service at 2:30, choral evensong at 7. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Prelude in D Minor ....J. S. Bach
Introit 319
Communion Service .... F. Adlam in F
Hymns .... 528 and 260
Offertory Anthem .... Fitzgerald
Nunc Dimittis .... St. John
Organ—Allegro in D .... Mourlan

Evening.

Organ—"He Shall Feed His Flock" .... Handel
Psalm .... Cath. Psalter
Magnificat .... Battishill
Nunc Dimittis .... Dr. Monk
Hymns .... 540, 136 and 27
Vesper—"Now, Father, We Commend" .... Armitage
Organ—Postlude in G .... Merkel

St. James'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Matins and sermon at 11, holy communion at 12, children's service at 3, evensong and sermon at 7. The music is as follows:

Morning.

Organ .... Voluntary
Venite and Psalms ....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum .... Simper
Benedictus .... Barnby
Hymns 229, 261
Kyrie .... Sullivan
Communion Hymn 323
Nunc Dimittis .... Felton

Evening.

Organ .... Voluntary
Psalms .... Cath. Psalter
Magnificat .... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis .... S. John
Hymns 288, 298, 477
Vesper Hymn .... Mé.
Organ .... Voluntary

First Congregational.

There will be public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., preaching by the pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A. Morning subject, "The Home Call"; evening theme, "Some Things We Ought to Forget, and Some Things Worth Remembering." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:10 p. m. Visitors and strangers are cordially welcomed.

Centennial Methodist.

Rev. S. J. Thompson, the pastor, will conduct the services. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service. In the evening service the subject will be, "Christian Unity," with special reference to the proposed union of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist churches in Canada. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Music follows:

Morning.

Anthem ...."O Saviour of the World"

Evening.

Anthem ...."The Day Thou Gavest"
Solo ...."The Better Land"

Metropolitan Methodist.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will conduct divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Quarterly services will be held. Love feast, 10 a. m. The Rev. Dr. Whittington will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the evening service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Everybody welcome to all the services.

First Presbyterian.

Services will be conducted both morning and evening at the usual hours, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., respectively. In the morning Rev. Dr. Fraser, editor and publisher of the Presbyterian Sabbath school literature, will occupy the pulpit, and in the evening Rev. Mr. Taylor of Central India will preach. Junior Christian Endeavor society meets at 10 a. m., Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Musical selections follow:

Morning.

Psalm 14
Hymns .... 357 and 546
Anthem—"O Thou God of Compassion" .... De Monti
Solo—"Babylon" .... M. Watson
Mr. A. Bremner.

Evening.

Hymns .... 309, 550, 161 and 347
Anthem—"They That Trust in the Lord" .... Emerson

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30, Bible class at 3. The musical portion follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—"Benediction" .... Dr. Lewis
Psalm 35
Anthem—"Lord of Our Life" .... Field
Baritone solo, Mr. Hugh Kennedy.
Hymns .... 187, 19 and 231
Voluntary—"Chorus" .... Haydn

Evening.

Voluntary—"Meditation" ...... Richmond
Psalms 67
Anthem—Hark, Hark, My Soul" .. Shelley
Soprano solo, Mrs. W. E. Staneland; contralto solo, Miss Dixon.
Hymns .... 22 and 376
Solo—"Callest Thou Thus, O Master?" .... Meltake
Miss Bernice Scowcroft.
Voluntary—"Mizpah" .... Smallwood

Calvary Baptist.

The pastor, Rev. F. Tapscott, will preach at both services. Morning theme, "The Sealing of Christ"; evening theme, "The Voyage of Life." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m.; the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening service. Musical programme as follows:

Morning.

Hymns .... 621, 218 and 308
Choir Voluntary—"Is Thy Cruse of Comfort Failing?" .... Conkey
Solo—"Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown?" .... Sweney

Evening.

Hymns .... 330, 100 and 547
Choir Voluntary—Longfellow's "Psalm of Life" .... Dykes
Solo—"The Pilot Song" .... Harkness
Mr. C. A. Steele.

Burnside Mission.

Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:45 p. m. Mr. Haynes will be the evening preacher.

St. Paul's Presbyterian.

Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The Rev. J. R. Robertson of Revelstoke will take the morning and the Rev. R. Douglas Fraser, D.D., of Toronto, the evening service. Sunday school at 2:30 and Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:15 p. m.

Church of Our Lord.

Rev. T. W. Gladstone will conduct services and preach at 11 and 7. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Sacrament of holy baptism at 4 p. m. Subjects of sermons: Morning, "A Wise, Wise or Foolish?" evening, "The Third Time Jesus Appeared." Rector's class, 2:45; Sunday school, 3. Thursday service 8 p. m. Bible reading, Friday, 3:30, at Bishop Cridge's residence.

Morning.

Organ—Andante .... Mozart
Venite and Psalms as set ..Cath. Psalter
Te Deum .... Woodward
Jubilate XIV .... Mercer
Hymn 219, 425, 411
Kyrie XXVI .... Mercer

Evening.

Organ—Andante Religioso .... Merkel
Opening hymn 30
Psalms as set .... Cath. Psalter
Magnificat .... Turner
Nunc Dimittis .... Turner
Hymns .... 291, A. & M. 276, 304, 228
Doxology .... XVI.
Organ—Postlude .... Mendelssohn

Victoria West Methodist.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the morning Mr. D. Goodfield will be the preacher. In the evening, the pastor, Rev. R. J. McIntyre, will have charge of the service. Sunday school and Bible classes in the afternoon at 2:30. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

James Bay Methodist.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the morning the pastor, Rev. R. J. McIntyre, will have charge of the service. In the evening Mr. S. M. Okell will be the preacher. Sunday school and Bible classes in the afternoon at 2:30. Everybody welcome.

Universal Brotherhood

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given upon living questions of the day, and questions answered. Non-political and unsectarian. All invited.

Christadelphians

Mr. W. I. Farner of Los Angeles will speak in the A. O. U. W. building, Yates street, this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. All welcome; seats free; no collection.

Local News

Amherst Shoes are guaranteed all leather.

Visiting Divines.—The Rev. R. D. Fraser, D.D., the editor and publisher of the Presbyterian Sunday school literature, the "East and West," the "Teachers' Monthly," and eight other publications, is in the city, and will preach in First Presbyterian church tomorrow morning; and the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Central India, will preach in the evening. Both these divines are men of note in the Presbyterian church, and their names are well known throughout the Dominion.

Mining Party Leaves.—A large party of mining men took passage at Vancouver on the steamer Princess Beatrice for the north. The party will proceed to Port Essington and will there embark on one of the river steamers for Hazelton. The mining men will spend the summer in the vicinity of Hazelton. The party consisted of Messrs. H. Howson, Thomas E. Jefferson, William Dockrill, C. A. Schroeder, Harry Altens and Frank Lukens.

Memorial Services.—The regular memorial services of the Fraternal Order of Eagles will take place today. The members will assemble at their hall at 2 o'clock and will then proceed to the cemetery, where they will hold services in memory of their departed members. The parade will be accompanied by the Fifth Regiment band, which will render music suitable to the occasion. The services at the cemetery will be conducted by Worthy President W. B. Shakespeare and Worthy Chaplain Peter Shandley. Every member of the order is requested to attend and in this manner show respect to their departed brethren.

Real Estate Activity.—The receipts at the local registry during the month of April were $7,000, against a total of $3,230 during the same month last year. This is an increase of over 100 per cent. and proof of the capital's progress. The records of the month mentioned form an interesting and instructive chapter in the city's history. Over one hundred applications to register deeds were filed, the total consideration in money being declared at considerably in excess of $125,000. This does not include any of the sales made in the Douglas estate or the heavy sale by auction made for the Northern Counties Investment company.

Successful Composer.—The latest musical work by a local composer to be offered for sale is "Cordova Memories," for the violin and the pianoforte, by Jesse A. Longfield. This latest work by Mr. Longfield was composed at the Cordova beach, and is dedicated to Miss Nora McCoy, another local musician. The work has been issued from the houses of the well known publishers of London and New York, Novello & Co. It is gratifying to know that other compositions by this young composer of the city are being well received in the old country. His sacred solo, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," is reported to have had a ready sale in England, and has been very favorably received.

Tourist Season Open.—That the tourist season has opened in earnest is shown by the large lists of arrivals at the hotels and the many inquiries for rooms in boarding houses and private homes. In April, 1904, only 575 people registered at the provincial museum; last month the list was considerably over 800. At the city library several records were broken; carriages, tally-hoes and automobiles were in constant demand. Victoria occupied almost the first place on the list of inquiries at the bureau of provincial information, and the local Tourist association was deluged with similar correspondence.

Lumbermen's Conference.—A large deputation of local shingle manufacturers left for Seattle yesterday afternoon to attend a meeting there of coast manufacturers, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. Among those who went were Messrs. R. H. Heaps, J. G. Woods, Thomas Kirkpatrick, James McNair, William Tytler, and R. H. Alexander, secretary of the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' association. The meeting in Seattle will consider the several questions affecting the shingle industry, and will be attended by a very large number of Puget Sound and British Columbia millmen.

"Allee Same White Man."—The Vancouver News-Advertiser, in its issue of yesterday, had the following interesting paragraph: "The latest and most novel of trades unions has been organized in this city by the employees of the Chinese laundries. The washermen have banded together and served notice on their employers that they will go on strike unless wages are increased by June 1st. A scale for all classes has been submitted, and the employers have discussed the situation and decided that they cannot grant the increase. Possibly a compromise will be arrived at, but anyhow the formation of the union is a sign that John Chinaman is waking up."

Series of Lectures.—Prof. W. G. Alexander, who begins his series with a free lecture at A.O.U.W. hall next Wednesday evening, is well and favorably known in this city. His clever delineations of character and witty lectures have placed him at the head of his profession, and he is greeted by audiences which test the capacity of the halls and theatres wherever he appears. The Minneapolis Tribune says he is a born lecturer and would be interesting on any subject, while the Omaha Bee says: "We defy any dollar show to interest an audience better than Professor Alexander. On his previous visits to Victoria he has always had large audiences, and will no doubt have a crowded house at his initial lecture.

REHOBOTH

Craigflower Road and Arm Street, on car line, containing six rooms, usual offices and all modern conveniences; one acre of ground in lawn, shrubs and choice flowers. For sale or to let. Apply P. R. Brown, Ltd., 30 Broad Street.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES

Mr. Alex. M. Finn, Inkerman, N. B., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for derangements of the kidneys and liver and stomach troubles, and can certify that they did me a good deal of good. I can heartily recommend them to anyone suffering as I did."

Do You Sleep?—On a mattress that needs repairing? If so, phone 718 or call and we will make it as good as new. Smith & Champion.

A plate of the Quaker Brand canned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal and a pleasing dessert without any trouble, can be had at all grocers at a very low price.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, Kimberley.

WHOLESALE—Henderson Bros., Ltd., Vancouver and Victoria.

WAGHORN, GWYNN & Co.

Stock Brokers, Tel. 1796, Vancouver

Buy and sell stocks and bonds for cash or on margin, on Toronto, Montreal, New York, and London Exchanges.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

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INTERNATIONAL COAL & COKE CO., LTD
OF COLEMAN, ALBERTA

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HAROLD M. DALY,
Manager.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia: In the matter of Frederick J. Harding, deceased, intestate, and in the matter of the Official Administrators Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under an order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Duff, dated the 2nd day of May, 1906, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased.

All parties having claims against the said estate are required to send particulars of the same to me on or before the 2nd day of June, 1906, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of May, 1906.

WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

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NOTICE

"EMPRESS HOTEL" LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the application, a copy whereof is hereunder set forth, has been filed with the Clerk of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B. C., and that the said application will be brought on for hearing before the said Board of Licensing Commissioners at the sitting thereof to be held on Wednesday, the 13th June, 1906, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Victoria, B. C., 26th April, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By R. Marpole,
General Superintendent
Pacific Division.

"To the Honorable the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B. C.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company hereby applies to the board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer or other fermented or intoxicating liquor, in the building known as the 'Empress Hotel,' erected by the said Company on the block of land bounded on the South by Belleville Street, on the East by Douglas Street, on the North by Humboldt Street, and on the West by Government Street, in the City of Victoria aforesaid, which said building is intended for an hotel containing more than one hundred rooms and used and to be used and kept continually in use for hotel purposes.

"Dated this 26th day of April, A.D. 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
"By R. Marpole,
"General Superintendent
Pacific Division."

ap27

STOCKS BONDS

F. W. STEVENSON

Commission Broker

21 Broad Street

GRAIN COTTON

MATSON & COLES

Agents, Victoria, B.C.

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INSURANCE CO.
OF BROOKLYN,

PORTLAND, ME., 1866.
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BOSTON, MASS., 1872.
BALTIMORE, MD., 1904.
TORONTO, CANADA, 1904.

In these and all other conflagrations of the past fifty years the PHENIX has paid its losses promptly and without assessing its stockholders for a dollar.

This Record Will Be Maintained in the Case of San Francisco.

Our adjusters are already on the way to pay every legitimate claim.

J. H. LENEHAN
General Agent, Chicago.

FOR SALE

Valuable waterfront lots at foot of Yates street, with large wharf and two warehouses.

Large warehouse premises on Yates Street.

Fruit land in any quantity just outside City of Victoria.

Fine residential sites fronting on Gorge and Burnside Roads, from $300 to $600 per acre, according to location.

Land fronting on Sooke Harbor.

Building lots in Esquimalt Town.

Twenty-five acres in Esquimalt District, facing Royal Roads.

For particulars apply to
J. STUART YATES,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria.

REAL ESTATE

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

22 Broad Street.

FOR SALE—7 room bungalow, Oak Bay avenue. For $3,000.

TO LET—Nice 5 roomed cottage, Hillside street; sewer connections. $14 per month, including water.

TO LET—7 roomed house, Stanley avenue; all modern conveniences. $18 per month.

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Financial and Insurance Agents. Notaries public.

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

2 ACRES—Cultivated; 8 roomed house; 50 fruit trees; $1,000.

10½ ACRES — Cultivated; 6 roomed dwelling; barn 30x14; 10 poultry houses; creek; $2,500.

25 ACRES—Lake district; 7 acres cleared; barn, stable, poultry houses, etc.; 5 roomed dwelling; $2,700.

SEAVIEW—Splendid building sites, just off Hillside avenue; $110 to $200 per lot.

24.34 ACRES—Cedar Hill road, all cleared and cultivated; $300 per acre. Will sell in 5 or 10 acre blocks.

18.68 ACRES—Cedar Hill road; $1,800.

A BARGAIN—Nine roomed house and 2½ lots (½ acre), all modern improvements, stable for 2 horses, cement walks; splendid location, and one of the best views to be had in Victoria; $4,500.

5 ROOMED COTTAGE and 2 lots, on corner; all modern conveniences; fruit trees, nice garden; James Bay. Only $2,150.

8 1-3 ACRES—6 miles out; good land, easily cleared. Only $75 per acre.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

$15,000 on business property; also sums from $500 upwards, on improved Real Estate security at current rates of interest.

Insure in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

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Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE.

CORDOVA BAY—40 acres for sale; splendid site for residence and fruit farm; fine view of Bay and Islands. Only $1,000. Easy terms.

GOOD HOUSE and about 3 good acres of land, near OAKLANDS, $2,100.

ACREAGE at Cadboro Bay, $100 per acre.

TWO GOOD BUILDING LOTS on Camosun street; high elevation; $350 and $400.

NORTH PARK ST.—Lot 50x140, between Cook and Chambers streets; $500.

FOR RENT.

HUMBOLDT ST.—Large 7 roomed house, $18 per month.

SECOND ST.—Very nice 7 roomed house, $20 per month.

PANDORA AVE.—Good house, above Fernwood road, $18 per month.

NIAGARA ST.—Large 2 storey house, $18 per month.

FORT ST.—Cottage, centrally located, $14 per month.

P. R. Brown Co., Ltd

30 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.

Call for a List of Our One Hundred and Fifty Dwellings for Sale.

FOR SALE—Old Esquimalt road, beautiful cottage, with all modern conveniences; price $2,650, on the following terms: $650 cash, and the balance at 4 per cent. (872.)

FOR SALE—Superior street, 7 roomed cottage, with frontage on Provincial Square, all modern conveniences; $2,100. Terms. (837.)

FOR SALE—3½ acres on Mount Tolmie road. This is choice and cheap; it is covered with large and small oak trees, and would make a handsome site for a gentleman's residence. (2302.)

FOR SALE—James Bay, on the car line and within five minutes' walk of the park, a cottage of 7 rooms, and all modern conveniences, basement cemented, also heater; $3,150. (851.)

FOR SALE—Goldstream District, 80 acres and 4 roomed house, barn and chicken house; $650. (2872.)

FOR SALE—New bungalow, just completed, on Yates street and near the Central school. This contains 7 rooms and all modern conveniences. This is cheap and on very easy terms. (792.)

FOR SALE—$200 cash and $10 per month will purchase a 6 roomed modern dwelling, on the car line; no interest. (904.)

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Pemberton road, 2 storey modern dwelling, containing 2 parlors, dining room, den, kitchen, four bedrooms, bath and usual offices. (797.)

FOR SALE—Dallas road, 8 roomed modern dwelling, in first class condition, including electric light and sewer, 3 large lots in fruit trees, greenhouse and stable; $4,000. (771.)

FOR SALE—45 acres on the Koksilah river, one acre cultivated, 5 acres slashed, all good soil; small dwelling and barn; $400. (2831.)

FOR SALE—Salt Spring Island, farm of 150 acres, 7 acres cultivated; $1,000. (2781.)

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, handsome modern dwelling and two lots. This is one of the prettiest bungalows on the avenue. (602.)

FOR SALE—3½ acres and cottage of 6 rooms, ¼ acre of fruit, excellent soil; stable for five head of live stock; five minutes' walk from tram line. (3132.)

FOR SALE—2 city lots and new modern bungalow in the fashionable part of town. This is for sale at 20 per cent. below cost, and can be had on easy terms. (654.)

FOR SALE—Stanley avenue, new modern bungalow and full sized lot. This is for sale on easy terms and at a moderate price. (591.)

FOR SALE—The only choice acres on the Arm and water front.

FOR SALE—Two acres of choice land at Shoal Bay. (2215.)

FOR SALE—½ acre on Oak Bay avenue, cheap. (2264.)

FOR SALE—Somenos District, 160 acres, 100 acres of good bottom land, 1½ acres of orchard. This is a bargain and worth looking into. (2851.)

FOR SALE—In centre of the city, large modern dwelling and three city lots, having a frontage on two principal streets, well adapted for large boarding house, school or hospital. This cost the owner $19,500, and is for sale at $10,500. (632.)

FOR SALE—Lots in all parts of the city. Corner of Hillside avenue and Third street, two lots for $975. (2245.)

FOR SALE—Two lots on Kingston street, having a water frontage. These are for sale at $3,150, and in a few years' time will be worth double the money. (2213.)

FOR SALE—Two acres, all under cultivation, within a block of the Gorge tram line. These are beautifully situated and are cheap at $1,000. (2225.)

FOR SALE—Toronto street, one lot 60x97 feet, with a new barn and water laid on the premises. (2301.)

FOR SALE—5 acres at Gordon Head, 88 fruit trees, 3,000 raspberry plants, 14,000 strawberry plants; new cottage of 3 rooms, barn, woodshed, 3 small bee houses. This is for sale at $3,000.

BEFORE BUYING, it would be well for you to investigate our list.

MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

ESTATES MANAGED. STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET.

CALL OR WRITE for a list of our property for sale, either farms or residential, as we have the largest list in town.

P. R. BROWN, LTD.,
30 Broad Street.

Phone 1076. P. O. Box 42

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for a transfer of my liquor license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail on the premises known as the Bodega Saloon to Stephen H. Roblin.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1906.

M. J. G. WEEB.

Quit "Wondering" about servants---the best are the ad.-reading kind

ONE CENT A WORD EACH ISSUE.

REAL ESTATE

E. A. Harris & Co.

35 FORT STREET

$700—5 room cottage, part lot, Pembroke, near Douglas.

$800—Corner Oak Bay avenue and Hulton; 2 lots.

$400—Quarter acre, Frost street, Victoria West.

$210—1 lot, Hulton street, 53x113.

$4,500—3 acres, facing Gorge; 6 room cottage and outhouses.

$1,400—6 room house, 2 lots 50x108 each, Chambers street.

$2,000—New 4 room cottage and lot, Clarence street.

$1,900—Lot 50x105, Birdcage Walk.

$5,500—10 room house, stable, coach house, etc.; lawn, fruit trees. Terms. Near in.

$350—Corner lot, Hillside avenue; 60x120.

$1,200—6 room cottage; corner lot; Victoria West.

$30—Per month, 10 room house, furnished; fine grounds, orchard; James Bay.

MONEY TO LOAN. INSURANCE.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE—Only a few lots left. Call for maps and particulars. Easy terms.

NEW HOUSE—Modern 7 roomed dwelling, James Bay, with basement, and the best of modern fixtures. Rent $22 per month.

PROSPECT LAKE—188 acres, lake frontage large, over 20 acres of rich land under cultivation. For further particulars apply at office.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—160 acres, 11 acres cleared and fenced; small buildings; 100 fruit trees; good land, easily cleared; $650.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—188 acres, 12 cleared, 6 fenced; new log house; 90 fruit trees; good fruit land; creek and lake on property; $650.

FOR SALE—An old established saloon business, centrally located, cheap; ill-health only reason for selling.

5½ ACRES of good land; 5 roomed house and good stable; 160 bearing fruit trees and other small fruits; good well; close to Victoria. Terms.

JAMES BAY—Seven roomed house on car line, two blocks from post office; modern in every respect; can have gas.

$1,000—Seven roomed dwelling; bath, hot and cold water, including cooking range with connections; all in good order. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd. ap18

$1,300—Seven roomed cottage, with stable; large lot, front and back entrance. Terms.

TO LET FURNISHED—A number of desirable residences. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

TO LET—Nice clean rooms, $5 per month upwards, including heat. B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

9 ACRES on Cedar Hill road; A1 land and nearly all under cultivation; within 3 miles of Victoria, and has a good six roomed house on it. Terms if desired.

FARM—45 acres, 4 miles from Victoria, 22 acres cultivated; 5 roomed house and outbuildings; live stock and implements. Some of the best land in the district.

FARM TO RENT—Sixty-five acres, 6 under cultivation and 20 acres pasture; good house and outbuildings. ap13

$800—Farm, 40 acres, Cowichan District, 4 miles from railway station; small portion cleared and fruit trees planted; new 4 roomed house; good soil; good water.

FARM—Beautifully situated on Vancouver Island; ½ mile of water frontage; 30 acres under crop, which is tile drained and all fenced; 1 acre in orchard; 1 acre in garden; handsome modern dwelling; outbuildings; brooder house; $2,500 worth of live stock, implements and crop on hand; good fishing and shooting; only 3 miles from railway station. Price $12,500. Will subdivide in blocks to suit. Full particulars at office.

TO LET—Suite of rooms in Five Sisters' Block, lately occupied by Dr. Garesche. Reasonable rent.

$7,500—Farm beautifully situated, containing over 250 acres, 75 under cultivation; 6 roomed house, several barns, together with live stock and implements; some good bottom land not cleared. f22

BARGAIN IN ACREAGE—5 acres, all cleared and fenced, beautifully situated, only 20 minutes from post office. Can be purchased as cheap as town lots in immediate vicinity.

SEVEN ACRES, chiefly cleared, also at sacrifice prices to close an estate. Will subdivide.

$850—Victoria West; cottage in good order, sewer and electric light; handy to car.

$1,600—James Bay. Modern 6 roomed cottage, corner lot, fruit trees, small fruits, etc., sewered.

ANOTHER ISLAND—Contains 65 acres, 6 acres cultivated, 20 acres in pasture; 8 roomed house, many outbuildings, $2,500, Steam launch, etc., for sale also.

FOR SALE—7 roomed modern dwelling, just off car line; sewer connections, bath and stable; good cellar; fruit trees, etc. Terms $1,350.

FOR SALE—Government street, near the Fountain, lots from $500 up. Easy terms.

WATER LOT—$800 will buy a water lot on St. Lawrence street, James Bay.

$700—Lot Humboldt street, 60x120.

CHEAP LOTS—Fairfield Estate. $190 for lots 50x120; water lots $200 each. $10 cash, $10 per month; interest 4 per cent only; best of soil.

JAMES BAY—Full sized lots, $400 each; well located. $50 cash, $10 per month.

SIMCOE STREET—Lot 60x240, all cleared, excellent soil; only $800.

INSTALMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer.

FOUL BAY—Water lots for sale. Call for particulars. ja16

THIRD STREET—$300. Lot 30x133, front and back entrance.

FOURTH STREET—$350. Lot 50x133, between Bay street and King's Road.

HILLSIDE FARM ESTATE—Lots $30 and upwards; also acreage in small parcels of from one to five acres; all cleared and under cultivation, at bedrock prices.

SIXTH STREET—2 lots, corner, $300 each.

ISLAND FOR SALE—A whole island for $500; 4 acres cultivated; 3 roomed house and outbuildings.

FARMS FOR SALE—Ask for printed list.

Beaumont Boggs

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

2½ ACRES in fruit; 7 room dwelling and stable; good water. Price $2,750.

9 ROOM DWELLING on two lots, James Bay. Price, $2,650.

COTTAGE—6 rooms, Esquimalt road. Price $2,300.

HOUSE—7 rooms, Esquimalt road; very choice modern home. Price $3,000.

30 ACRES in Cowichan Valley, 4 miles from Duncan; close to station; modern cottage, 7 rooms; barn, 8 stalls; poultry sheds; 8 acres cleared, 10 slashed; orchard. Price $2,650.

160 ACRES, within 4 miles Duncan, 15 cultivated, 20 slashed; soil red and black loam; ½ mile river frontage. Price $2,000.

5½ ACRES in fruit, 2 miles from city; cottage and barn. Price, $2,400.

Grant & Conyers

No. 2 View St., opposite Main Entrance to Driard Hotel.

A FEW OF OUR SNAPS.

TWO FINE LOTS in the East End, near car line; $275.

THREE LOTS, with five cottages, stable, fruit, etc.; a splendid opportunity for investment; central location; only $2,500.

BEAUTIFUL new and modern bungalow; seven rooms, all conveniences; situate on Beacon Hill Park; only $2,150.

FINE HOUSE, 8 rooms; good stable, sewer, etc.; centrally located; a good place for anyone keeping a horse; sacrificed for $1,200.

DWELLING with two acres of young fruit orchard and small fruits, near Oak Bay; only $2,100.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, near Dallas road, James Bay; only $900.

GREAT SACRIFICE of forty-eight (48) beautiful city lots for $3,500.

FIVE AND A HALF ACRES of beautiful land in the city, for $3,500.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY REAL ESTATE. CALL AND SEE OUR LISTS.

Matson & Coles

23 BROAD ST.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

2¼, 5 and 10 acre blocks outside city, with or without improvements, from $100 to $500 per acre.

ESQUIMALT RD.—6 lots in one block, $3,000; a beautiful building site.

GOODWILL of a hotel, including furniture, etc.

HOUSES AND LOTS from $1,000 to $30,000, in any part of the city.

FARMS in Saanich, Sooke, Cowichan, and all parts of British Columbia, from a few hundred dollars to $50,000.

TO RENT—STORE

TO LET—Store in Five Sisters' block, $30 per month. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd. mr30

AGENTS—WANTED

TEN THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED—Only authentic book on San Francisco calamity; highest commission; outfit free. The John C. Winston Co., Limited, Toronto. my5

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—Lot 60x120, corner of Cook and Johnson; 2 cottages; all modern conveniences. Address Box 245 this office. f6

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in yard, farm or garden can be made to yield $15 to $25 per week. Send stamp for illustrated Booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. ap27

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Situation in office or store by a lady, experienced and capable of taking charge of a department. References. Box 23 Colonist. f28

WANTED—Position as nursemaid or nursery governess to children from two years upward (Esquimalt); light housework not objected to. Apply 60 Rae street. my1

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—A house parlor maid. Apply Miss Dupont, at Major Dupont's, Stadacona. my6

WANTED—A young lady to learn hairdressing, etc., at Mrs. Kosche's, 55 Douglas street. ap29

WANTED—Stenographer. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to Box 159 Colonist. my3

WANTED—Two good nursemaids; good home, good wages. Apply Employment Office, 54 Fort street. Tel. B1120. my2

WANTED—Immediately house parlor maid for family of two. References required. Apply 60 Rae street. ap27

WANTED—Waist and skirt hands. 167 Johnson. my3

WANTED—An experienced cook where other servants are kept; references required. Excellent wages. Apply 60 Rae street. my3

WANTED—Nursemaid to take care of one child. Apply 220 Douglas street. ap26

WANTED—Immediately, housemaid, young girl, willing to be trained (city). 60 Rae street. ap27

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 14 Elliot street. ap26

WANTED—Useful woman for daily work; hours 7:30 to 1:30; light cooking and housework (three in family). Apply 60 Rae street. ap15

WANTED—A strong woman to attend invalid and do light housework. Apply 54 Fort street. ap18

WANTED—Maid for small family; plain cooking, light housework (James Bay). Wages $20 per month. Apply 60 Rae street. ap17

WANTED—A girl to take care of two children. Apply The Poplars. ap13

WANTED—Nurse for Vancouver family. One child. Salary $12. 74 Discovery, City.

WANTED—A nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. Nash, Pemberton road. ap21

WANTED—Three nursegirls, daily, and afternoon; good wages (city). Apply 60 Rae street. my1

WANTED—A competent laundress for private hotel (Mainland); good wages to suitable person. Apply 60 Rae street. my1

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Gentleman, leaving for Europe would take charge of invalid, children, or any position of trust, in consideration of single fare. Box 165 Colonist. my6

WANTED—Brick laying, cement or jobbing plastering, town or country, by day or job. Hollis, Lansdowne road, opposite Ohlsen's. ap18

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—A man to make himself generally useful on Island ranch, in return for his board; or if with knowledge of dairy and poultry work, state wages required and previous experience, to P. O. Box 108 Chemainus. my4

WANTED—Boy to learn a trade. Albion Stove Store. my3

WANTED—Two good lads, age about 15, one as useful houseboy, the other as farm boy. Apply at once to 60 Rae street. my3

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE in eight weeks. Situations guaranteed. Moler System College, Seattle, Wash.

WANTED—Smart office boy. Box 637 city. ap27

MOLERS BARBER COLLEGE—215 Occidental avenue, Seattle, wants men and women to learn barber trade. Positions waiting our graduates at $15 and $18 per week. Illustrated catalogue free. Call or write. ap28

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $3 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. mr7

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

WANTED—To purchase, a horse, suitable for farm work, about 1,200 lbs. Address Nils Frolanden, Box 865 Van Anda, B.C. my5

FOR SALE—A well bred English setter dog, 10 months old, cheap; owner leaving town. Apply S. Townsend, night watchman, Victoria Transfer Co. my5

FOR SALE—One grey horse, 7 years old, weight 1,800; sound. Apply West, 17 Putnam. my4

FOR SALE—3 milch cows, young, well broken, freshly calved. Apply Victoria Transfer Co., 21 Broughton street. ap29

FOR SALE—One black horse, five years old, sixteen hands high, very gentle. One bay horse, six years, good driver. One sorrel horse, six years, heavy set, kind, and good worker. Also buggies, carts, wagons and harness. Apply I. J. J. Fisher's Carriage Shop, Store St. a10

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from pure bred stock; imported breeds of White Minorcas, $2.50, and Black Spanish, $2, a setting. R. H. Robertson, Cumberland, B. C. ap8

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—A general store (country preferred) or commission business. Apply Colonist Branch, Vancouver. mr1

WANTED—To buy, old postage stamps used on letters between the years 18[illegible] to 1870. Address G. B. Cox, care of Post Office, Vancouver, B. C. a1

WANTED—A donkey engine for the purpose of pile-driving, etc; new or second hand. Write, stating h. p., condition and price, to W. J. Lawrence, Summerland, B. C. my5

WANTED—Boiler from 1 to 4 horse. Box 136, City. f27

WANTED—Small ranch, suitable for poultry raising, fruit, etc, few acres cleared, on coast preferred. Rent moderate; view to purchase. State all particulars. Box 146 Colonist office, Victoria. ap26

MISCELLANEOUS

INDIAN CURIOS—Landsberg's museum, 43 Johnson street, cheapest, greatest variety. mr10

Cheapest place on the Coast to buy Curiosities—Landsberg's Museum, 43 Johnson

MONEY LOANED on every kind of approved security. 43 Johnson street, Box 535. o13

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GRAND DERBY SWEEPSTAKE—At the Horseshoe hotel, Vancouver, B. C. Drawing on Tuesday, May 29, 1906. Tickets, $1.00. mr30

$12.00 PER WEEK and expenses to person of energy and good character; state age and give references. The John C. Winston Co., Limited, Toronto. ap21

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PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—Splendid accommodation for roomers and boarders. Rates reasonable; good table. No. 8 Pioneer street. my6

ROOMS AND BOARD—In an exceptionally well furnished house; large sunny bedrooms and private sitting room, if desired; suitable for party of three or four; fine grounds, and all conveniences. Apply Box 29. ap21

TO RENT—PASTURES

WANTED—Second hand bicycle, 22-inch frame. Address Box 162 this office. my6

TO RENT—Good pasture near Hillside railway station. Apply to J. P. Burgess, 10 Broughton. Phone 105. ap29

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, 29 Johnson street; first floor. my6

TO RENT—Party of gentlemen can have furnished rooms with or without board; private sitting and smoking room, if desired. House is first class in all appointments, attendance, etc. Box 200 Colonist. my6

TO LET—Housekeeping and single bedrooms, 6 Douglas street. ap21

TO LET—Large, sunny bedrooms, furnished; use of bath. 8 Scoresby street. my5

FURNISHED ROOMS—In private house; rooms with or without board, excellent service, etc.; phone and all conveniences; only first class applicants considered. Box 100 Colonist. my3

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, 111 Blanchard avenue. my5

TO LET—Furnished rooms in modern dwelling; board if required. Terms moderate. Piano, phone, etc. 8 Quebec street. ap12

TO LET—Three furnished housekeeping rooms, also bedroom and large kitchen. 120 Vancouver street. ap12

TO LET—Furnished rooms, centrally located. 44 Rae street. my8

TO LET—A lady has four large sunny rooms to let, with breakfast (lunch if preferred); locality central, 5 minutes from post office and car (Fort). Apply 60 Rae street. a8

TO LET—Nice sunny rooms, $1.00 a week up. Finest location in city. The Osborne, Blanchard street. No connection with bar. mr18

TO LET—To a gentleman, a nice furnished bright front bedroom, in private family, with fine view, and use of phone; 5 minutes' walk from government buildings. Terms moderate. Breakfast if desired. Apply Box 72 Colonist office. mr13

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing, corner Birdcage Walk and Belleville street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Revere House). o18

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms to let at the Elsemere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 87 Quadra street. Phone B920. ap27

TO LET—Comfortably furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street, James Bay. my1

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—$1,000. 50 acre ranch, 3 miles from Duncan station. Apply N. P. Dougan, Cobble Hill P. O. ap18

FOR SALE—364 acres at Sooke, adjoining the well known Muir homestead; ¾ mile water frontage; two streams; well built house and barn; also 4 acres cleared, fronting on Sooke lake, with house and stable. Two snaps. H. R. Ellis, care of B. C. Furniture Co. f26

$1,300—Farm, 15 acres; new 7 room house; suitable for orchard or poultry; situated at Fulford Harbor, Salt Spring Island. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street. a30

$2,000—The ideal chicken, duck and fruit ranch of 100 acres (8 cleared), 12 miles from town; good eight roomed house, duck and chicken houses, brooder house, scratching sheds, stable, hay barn; small orchard, two streams of water. Apply Box 150 Colonist office. my2

WANTED—TO RENT

WANTED—To rent, piano from private party. Dealers kindly do not apply. Good care; must be reasonable. Box 166 this office. my6

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Store fixtures, including counters, glass show cases, large glass ribbon case, shelving, good safe, etc., at The People's store, 88½ Douglas street. my6

FOR SALE—A phaeton in good condition, at a snap figure. Address Box 138 this office. ap30

FOR SALE—Motor launch, length 16 feet, beam 4 feet, seating capacity 6; with or without engine; new. Address Box 161 Colonist office. my5

FOR SALE—Cheap, 10,000 feet garden hose, ½ inch to 1½ inch in size. Price $3.50 per coil. Brass couplings, nozzles, etc. J. H. Warner & Co., Ltd., 106 Yates street. Phone 270. a5

FOR SALE—Slab wood. Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One English billiard table and one American billiard table. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. f2

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In your attic and cellar; spend an hour making an inventory of the things you find that are worth less to you than "ready money" would be worth; write descriptions of each of the articles in a series of

FOR SALE "ADS"

and "turn them into money."

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FOR RENT—With all modern improvements, and in good condition, a six roomed house, two doors from Frederick on Cook street. Apply 70 Frederick street. my6

TO LET—Six roomed furnished house on Dallas road; hot and cold water, bath, electric light. Pemberton & Son, Fort street. mr18

TO RENT—Two partly furnished cottages for summer months at Foul Bay. Apply Mr. Shotbolt. my5

TO RENT—Furnished cottage, opposite St. Paul's, Esquimalt road. Apply John Day, phone 140. a10

TO RENT—10 furnished houses, from 6 to 10 rooms; unfurnished from 4 to 8 rooms; stores and restaurant. Apply F. A. Harris & Co., 35 Fort street. ja22

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS

WANTED—By lady, one fair sized or two small unfurnished rooms, near car, Fort street preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address Box 163 Colonist office. my6

TO RENT—OFFICES

TO RENT—Suite of offices on first floor in Bank of Montreal building. Occupation May 1. Apply Bank of Montreal. ap24

TO RENT—HOTEL

TO RENT—Globe Hotel, at Esquimalt, as a going concern; very moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au30

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TO EXCHANGE—Lot 717, block 2, on Herald street, between Douglas and Blanchard streets, for good city or country property, situated anywhere in California. Write to A. A. Webber, 1924 Myrtle street, Oakland, California. ap27

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FOR SALE—A first class dogcart with top. Apply at Fashion Stables, 101 Fort street. my6

FOR SALE—Lady's Rucycle bicycle, nickel spring forks, cushion frame, coaster, and solar lamp; entirely new; cost $73.50; will sell for $45. Apply Corporal Brown, Signal Hill. my4

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CAREY ROAD—One acre with buildings, $650. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a30

FOR SALE—Four roomed house and lot on Cameron street, $[illegible]. Address 128 North Park street. ap17

FOR SALE—Beacon Hill Park—Lots 50x150, facing east, on the Park, $800 each. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

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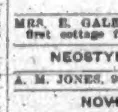
A. O. F., Court Northern Light, No. 5935, meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Sec'y.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk. my15

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Bldg.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. hall 1st and 3rd Tues. Fred. Dyke, Pres.; Thos. Gravlin, Sec.

K. of P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K of P. hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 544.



L. O. L. 1426 meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, first and third Mondays in each month. Alexander Duncan, Master; D. G. McNaughton, Secretary.

LUMBER

Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Lby., Sashes, Doors, and Lumber, Government St. Tel. 564.

Victoria Machinery Depot Co.—Engineers, Shipbuilders, etc. Work St., Tel. 570.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

MAYNARD'S Leather and Shoe Finding Store, 41 Pandora St.

Perfect Fitting Clothes and satisfaction guaranteed. Ah Hoy, 11 Cormorant St.

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HIGHEST PRICES paid by B. Aaronson, 30 Store St.; Copper, Brass, Bottles, etc.

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COUGHLAN & CO., 28 Broad, next Times

PLUMBER'S SUPPLIES

ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD., carry in stock Pig Lead, Pig Tin, Sheet Lead, Lead Waste, Sheet Zinc and other supplies.

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VICTORIA PLUMBING CO.—Jobbing work promptly attended to. Tel. A312. 114 Yates street.

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SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora Streets, Victoria, B. C.

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Rubber Tires fitted to Hacks, Buggies and Carriages. Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson St.

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WAITES BROS., 58 Fort St. Tel. 446 jy6

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NEW KIND OF SILK—Sold by the yard. So Kee, 44 Broad St. Post Office Box 100, Victoria.

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B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 48, 305, 404, 594. Our experienced certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres.; F. Caselton, Manager. jy8

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MRS. R. MAYNARD'S Art Studio, 41½ Pandora St. Views of B. C. and Alaska for sale.

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KERBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1065. Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Naval Architect. Plans, specifications, Special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Rooms 32-33 Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C. jy8

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DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office 557; Residence, 122. au26

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HUTCHISON BROS., Mechanical Engineers, Broughton, Victoria. Tel. 1179

EDUCATIONAL

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

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MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Properties at Lowest Current Rates

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

VICTORIA, B. C.

LOZIER MARINE MOTORS

ARE FREE FROM VIBRATION, NOISE AND ODOR. EASY TO START, PERFECT SPEED CONTROL, SELF-CLEANING ELECTRODES, EXTREME SIMPLICITY.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., Ltd.

29 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

COMPLETE LAUNCHES SUPPLIED.

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FATTEN YOUR HOGS

With Ground Grain at

$24 PER TON

Consisting of Barley, Corn and Wheat, thoroughly ground, which cannot fail to bring good returns. Try a sack.

SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY, 87-89 YATES STREET

Ring J. Redding Up

And ask him to send you a sack of

Calgary Hungarian

Free Delivery at $1.50 per sack.

STEEL WIRE ROPE

Wilkins Wire Rope Co's Celebrated Steel Wire Ropes for Logging, Mining, Rigging, Etc

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd. Lty.

Sole Agents for British Columbia.

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER.

FINAL DETAILS OF THE CELEBRATION

The General Committee Met Last Evening and Arranged Programme.

The details for the Victoria day celebration are gradually rounding into shape, and the prospects are that the celebration will be one of the most successful ever held in this city. A meeting of the executive was held last evening, when the arrangement of the programme was taken up.

A communication was received from Lt.-Col. Hall resigning from the committee, stating as his reasons that he could not act on a committee that would turn down the regiment in favor of an American fireworks company on the occasion of a patriotic holiday.

The resignation was accepted with regret.

The finance committee reported having collected $1,478, with the lists in several places in town to be heard from. The committee feel that sufficient funds will be available for the programme that has been arranged.

Chief Watson was instructed to arrange with the Fifth regiment band to supply music, and it was decided that the horse and automobile parade should start at 9.30 a.m.

This arrangement was made in order that the parade and judging should be finished in time for the people to get to the Gorge for the regatta.

The senior lacrosse match will commence at 10.30 so that those who desire may see the parade and leave immediately for Oak Bay.

For Friday the automobile races at the Driving Park will be the big attraction. Special attention is being given to this event, and it is expected that it will prove one of the most interesting in connection with the celebration. The programme for the Gun club shoot was submitted, and is as follows:

No. 1—10 singles; entrance $1, $10 added. Divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

No. 2—15 singles; entrance $1.50, $15 added. Divided same as No. 1.

No. 3—20 singles; entrance $2, $20 added. Divided same as No. 1.

No. 4—25 singles; 3 men team to shoot; open only to teams from any one city; entrance $6 per team, $30 added. Divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent.

No. 5—10 singles and 5 singles reverse traps; entrance $1.50, $15 added. Divided same a No. 1.

No. 6—15 singles; entrance $1.50, $15 added. Divided same as No. 1.

No. 7—Consolation, 10 singles; entrance $1, $10 added. Divided 60 and 40 per cent. For shooters having shot in three events or more, but who have not won more than fourth money.

No. 8—General average, prize $10. For shooter making highest average, having shot in all events except Nos. 4 and 7.

No. 9—Low average, prize $5. For shooter making lowest average, having shot in all events except No. 4.

Special event—15 singles; entrance $1. Amount of money added to be decided by the committee. Equitable division. Open to shooters having competed in two or more events.

QUEEN CITY RETURNS.

Reached Port Last Night from Ahousaht and Way Ports of Coast.

Steamer Queen City reached port last night from Ahousaht and way ports of the Vancouver island coast, with an average complement of passengers, about two dozen in all. The Queen City brought reports of the several sealing schooners which had arrived on the coast, already reported by the Colonist correspondent at Carmanah. The third of these vessels to reach port, the Dora Siewerd, arrived last night with nine skins.

The Queen City brought a shipment of whale products from the station at Sechart, where the whaler Orion was still successful in keeping the workmen supplied with whales.

On the way from the west coast boat drill was held by the crew of the Queen City, and a good showing was made. The passengers were much interested. The boats of the steamer were lowered within three minutes of the blowing of the steamer's whistle to summon the crew.

Clean, dry crystals—that are absolutely pure—that will not cake—that is WINDSOR TABLE SALT. The best for table use.

VERY BUSY DAY FOR THE FIREMEN

Four Blazes Yesterday Which Kept the Department on the Jump.

HOUSE GUTTED ON STANLEY AVENUE

R. E. Gosnell's Residence Also Suffers to a Considerable Extent.

Saturday was a busy day with the fire department the outbreaks between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. numbering no less than four. The first, which was only a small affair, took place at 10:15. The brigade responded to the call with their customary promptness and the blaze which taken in time only amounted to a small roof fire was quickly extinguished. This occurred in an empty house in Burdette street where a man in the employ of Henry Harkness, painter and decorator of Fort street, had been instructed to light a fire in the room in order to dry it out before commencing paper hanging and painting operations. This done, it was shortly afterwards discovered that the roof was on fire. The alarm was given and with the result aforesaid. The amount of damage done was inconsiderable. The ownership of the house was not ascertained but the agent is R. S. Day of Fort street.

The next alarm came from Stanley avenue, at 2:35 p. m. The fire was located in the lower end of the street. The run was a long one and though quick time was made, the fire had got a firm hold before the arrival of the engines. Connection was immediately established with the hydrants but the flow of water was insufficient to fill the hose and there was not sufficient pressure to throw a jet of water more than ten to fifteen feet in height or horizontally the length of the building; nevertheless by calling into requisition the chemical and by the free use of the axe and strenuous exertions on the part of the chief and his men aided by the fact that the wind was not high at the time, the fire was soon isolated and kept within bounds.

At one time, however, there seemed to be serious danger of an extensive conflagration for the fire at the early stage had communicated itself to the adjoining double storied house occupied by Mr. Colbert, the plumber, skipping an intermediate single storied dwelling, had reached the residence of Dr. Holden, before it was finally got in hand.

There was ample scope for the element of destruction, had it got a fair start as buildings in this neighborhood are packed closely together and with the water supply what it was, a serious disaster might have ensued. The furniture of the lower rooms was safely got out into the street and was eventually deposited in an empty house next door but the contents of the upstair rooms was either completely destroyed by fire or badly damaged by water.

It is understood that the loss which must have been considerable was covered by insurance. The house itself is owned by New Westminster people, Mr. Stuart Robertson being the local agent and the Yorkshire Loan company are said to be interested to the extent of the mortgage. The house has remained empty for some considerable time past, since it was occupied by Major Monroe, and only recently has been renovated and let to the present tenant, Mrs. Piggott.

Hardly was the work of subduing the fire here accomplished, when the brigade were summoned to another outbreak at the corner of Vancouver and Bellot street. In a moment the steady work of the men was changed to the speed of preparation to face the new emergency and in something under five minutes by the watch, the men were called off, the appliances collected, hoses reeled up and final instructions given and the brigade was away in hot haste to the point of danger.

This proved to be the house of Mr. R. E. Gosnell on Bellot street, the occupants of which were out at the time. The fire commenced in the kitchen which was entirely gutted, but by the splendid endeavors of the firemen it was happily confined to that region and the damage, will probably not amount to more than $500 or thereabouts.

This terminated the work of a heavy day for both men and horses, but the latter had distinctly the better of the bargain for when a reporter visited the station at 10 p. m. the coats of the horses were shining from the effects of good grooming and comfort, whilst the men, or at any rate some of them, were still on duty in clothes saturated during their exertions at Stanley avenue where all, including the chief must have suffered considerable loss in respect of clothing, to judge by their torn and dripping civilian garments in which they seemed but poorly equipped for such work as the onerous one in hand.

"The Helmet of Navarre."

Are You House-cleaning?—If you are you will find our house cleaning tools to be of great assistance. Scrub brushes, 15c, 25c and 35c. Feather Dusters, 30c, 60c and 70c. Hand or Bannister Brushes, 30c, 35c, 55c, 75c and $1. Stove daubers, 10c. Whitewash brushes, 20c to 50c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Who Said WHISKY?

"JOHNNIE WALKER'S"

KILMARNOCK

is The Standard of Highest Excellence. it is Absolutely Pure, and MELLOWED by GREAT AGE

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GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANOS

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In all piano history it is doubtful if a record so unique or a success so conspicuous can parallel that furnished by the Gerhard Heintzman Piano. The universal and hearty recognition of their pre-eminent excellence by musicians and music lovers in every part of Canada is but the natural outcome of the realization of the

HIGHER STANDARD

that has hereto attained in the manufacture of pianos in Canada.

FLETCHER BROS.

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Sole Agents for Vancouver Island.

MAYNARD & SON

AUCTIONEERS

158 BROAD STREET.

We will hold a

BIG FURNITURE SALE

at our large and commodious salerooms in the course of a few days.

We are open to buy or sell any quantity of furniture, as we have the largest salerooms in the city.

We have for private sale a few pieces of "The Old" Mahogany; also Navy Chinaware, and Meat or Food Covers; also an Organ, Bone Cutter, Office Table, and other pieces of furniture. Give us a call.

MAYNARD & SON

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Duly instructed by A. D. McLACHLIN, Esq., will sell at his residence, 12 PRINCESS STREET on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9TH,

AT 2:00 P. M.,

The Whole of His

Household Furniture and Effects

Including DOHERTY ORGAN (nearly new), HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR SUITE, CHERRY WOOD TABLE, Brussels Carpet, Extension Table, 8 Dining Chairs, Sideboard, Easy Chairs, Leather Covered Lounge, Heater, ALBION RANGE, Cooking Utensils, Kitchen Chairs and Table, Iron Bed and Mattress, Bureau and Washstand, 2 Bedroom Sets, Lawn Mower, Hose, a quantity of Garden Tools, 12-BORE SHOTGUN, 12-bore Single Barreled Remington Gun, Violin and Case, and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneers. L. EATON & CO.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received up to the first day of June, 1906, for the sale of Furnished Hotel, 6 Acres of Land, Outbuildings, Live Stock, Chickens, etc. Above property close to station on V. & S. R. R.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Full particulars can be obtained from, and tenders addressed to, Mrs. John Camp, Prairie Hotel, Saanichton, V.I. my5

David Spencer Ltd.

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

A GREAT MAY MOVING

—OF FINE—

SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE

WE ARE MAKING A BUSY MONTH BUSIER

Japanese Silk Waists on Special Sale Monday.

Ladies' White Silk Waists, box pleated front and back, sleeves tucked to elbow, deep cuff. Value $3.75. Monday, $2.45.

Ladies' White Silk Blouse, made with 3 rows of wide tucks on either side of box pleat down front, sleeves tucked to elbow, deep cuff. Value $2.75. Monday, $1.75.

Ladies' White Silk Waist, front made with 6 wide tucks, row of fine lace insertion down front, row of insertion down back and 4 rows of tucks, sleeves tucked to elbow with cuff made of tucking and insertion. Value $2.75. Monday, $1.75.

Ladies' White Silk Waist with tucked front, wide box pleat down back. Value $2.00. Monday, $1.25.

Also Black in the above styles.

From the Children's Section of the Millinery Department.

All the Latest Styles in Misses' and Children's Lingerie Hats and Bonnets

Prices: 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50—

Child's Muslin Hat, tucked crown, wide frill of embroidery; 75c.

Child's Muslin Hat, tam crown, fluted frill edged with Val. lace; $1.00.

Child's Dotted Muslin Hat trimmed with rosettes and lace ruching; $1.50.

Child's Hat, made of fine embroidery tam crown, 2 full frills of fine embroidery; $2.00.

Child's Corded Muslin Hat, frills edged with Val. lace, very dainty; $2.50.

Child's Tucked Hat, made of all-over eyelet embroidery, large frill of same; $2.50.

Child's Muslin Flop Hat, with deep accordeon pleated frills edged with Val. lace; $3.00.

Child's Dotted Swiss Muslin Hat, tam crowned, 1 accordeon pleated muslin frill, 1 frill of embroidery; $3.50.

Child's Accordeon Pleated Muslin Hat trimmed with silk sash; $4.00.

Child's Muslin Hat made entirely of accordeon pleated frills edged with Val. lace; $4.50.

Children's Muslin Bonnets, at 40c., 65c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25.

Ladies' and Children's Mother Hubbard Sun Bonnets; just the thing for seaside wear; all colors; 25c., 35c., 50c. and $1.25.

Ready-to-Wear Section

Ladies' Lightweight Tweed Summer Skirts, 8 gores, pleated flounce; $9.50.

Ladies' Grey 8-gored Summer Skirt, 6 tucks at each gore; $8.50.

Ladies' Lightweight Summer Tweed Skirt, 7 gores, trimmed with stitched straps of same material, inturned pleat at each seam; $6.50.

Ladies' Lightweight Summer Tweed Skirt, trimmed with straps and buttons, pleat at each seam; $5.00.

Popular Lines from the Hosiery Section

Ladies' Lisle Thread Lace Ankle Hose; 50c. pair.

Ladies' Lisle Allover Lace Hose; 50c., 75c. and $1.00 pair.

Ladies' Lisle Dropstitch Hose with embroidered fronts, in white, red, blue, and green; 50c. pair.

Ladies' Dropstitch Hose, cotton and lisle; 25c. and 35c. pair.

Ladies' Tan Lace Ankle Hose; 50c. pair.

Ladies' Dropstitch Tan Lisle Hose; 50c. pair.

Seasonable Underwear for Women

Ladies' White Cotton Vests, no sleeves and short sleeves, all sizes; 10c.

Ladies' White Ribbed Cotton Vests, all sizes, no sleeves and short sleeves; 12½c.

Ladies' White Cotton Ribbed Vests, no sleeves, short sleeves and long sleeves, all sizes; 15c.

Ladies' White Cotton Ribbed Vests, short sleeves, all sizes; 20c.

Ladies' White Cotton Ribbed Vests, no sleeves, short sleeves and long sleeves, all sizes; 25c.

Ladies' White Cotton Fine Ribbed Vests, short and long sleeves, buttoned front, all sizes; 35c.

Ladies' White Cotton Vests, no sleeves, short sleeves and half sleeves, all sizes; 35c.

Ladies' White Cotton Ribbed Vests, short sleeves and long sleeves, plain and buttoned front, all sizes and out size; 50c.

Ladies' "Ellis" Brand Balbriggan Vests, all sizes, in cream and white, cream, no sleeves; 65c.

White, long and short sleeves; 90c.

Ladies' White Fine Ribbed Penman's Brand Cotton Vests, long sleeves, all sizes; 75c.

Ladies' White Fine Ribbed "Ellis" Brand Lisle Vests, long sleeves, button front, all sizes; $1.15.

Ladies' Fine Balbriggan Drawers, knee length, open and closed, all sizes; 25c. and 40c.

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Cotton Drawers, knee length, closed only; 90c.

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Cotton Drawers, "Ellis" brand, open, ankle length. Cream, 65c. White, 90c.

Ladies' "Ellis" Brand Fine Ribbed Drawers, open only, ankle length; $1.15.

Special Values in Dress Muslins at 15c and 25c a yd.

Swiss Spot Muslin, white ground, with colored spots, 28 inches wide; colors, black, blue, red, pink, green and fawn; 25c. yard.

Organdie Muslin, in flecked and colored floral designs, 29 in. wide; 25c. yd

Organdie, white ground with rosebud and spot designs, 29 inches wide. Special, 15c. yard.

Pique, white ground, with colored spots, rings, stripes and figures; colors, pink, red, blue and white, black and white, green and white, 28 inches wide; 15c. yard.

Plain White Pique, 28 inches wide; 25c. yard.

Duck Suiting in navy, fawn, pale blue and white, 29 inches wide; 25c. yd.

Mercerised Sateens, for shirt waist suits and house dresses; fine silk finish; 29 inches wide; colors, navy and white, and black and white; 25c. yard.

Lightweight Summer Skirts

Ladies' White Pique Skirts, 8 gores, inch tuck at each gore; $1.50.

Ladies' White Pique, 10 gored Skirt, 4 inserted pleats at each seam; $3.00.

Ladies' White Linen Skirt, 8 gores, pleated flounce trimmed with insertion; $3.75.

Ladies' White Linen Circular Skirt, 11 rows of tucks around top of skirt, panel front with lace inserted; $4.50.

Ladies' Linen Skirt, 7 gores, full flare Skirt, braided eyelet effect trimming; $2.50.

Ladies' Grass Linen Skirt, circular cut with rows of circular tucks, panel front with lace inserted; $5.50.

Ladies' Holland Skirt, pleated panel front, trimmed with 3 piped straps; $1.75.

Stationery Department

TO CLEAR.—30 5-quire packages of "Ancient Priory" and "Silurian" Note Paper, at the ridiculously low price of 25c. per package.

25 gross Pens at 20c. per gross. Just fancy, 144 pens for 20c.

Another lot of Scribblers (ruled or plain), 3 for 10c.

25 M Business Envelopes at $1.20 per M.

500 rolls of Dennison's Crepe Tissue, all shades, only 10c. per roll.

BUSINESS MEN! You want a "Protectlcheck." Look at ours. $12.50 and $15.00 each.

Soap Specials

50 boxes of Cleaver's "Magnolia," at 3 cakes for 25c.

Another lot of Cleaver's Special Unscented Soap at 3 for 25c.

1 case more of that splendid Castile Soap at 25c. per bar.

Verandah and Garden Furniture.

SEE OUR BROAD ST. WINDOW.

Folding Camp Stools, good strong stools, with canvas seat; 35c.

Folding Cots, 10 oz. duck, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, 6 ft. long; very serviceable cots; $2.00.

Camp Folding Chairs with arm support; can be closed up into a very small space; $1.50.

Porch or Garden Chairs and Rockers, without arm support, double rungs throughout, strong basket woven seat; colors, red and green; $1.25.

Chairs with wide arms, high backs, double rungs, basket woven seat, in red and green; $2.50.

Rockers with arms, basket woven seat, double rungs; just the very thing for the verandah; colors, red and green; $3.00 and $3.50.

Rockers without arms, good strong chairs, basket woven seats; $1.75.

Mattresses,

THE DEPENDABLE KINDS.

The "Marshall" Sanitary Mattress is virtually a collection of air chambers, in each of which is a finely tempered steel spring, so set as to retain its position, yet not touching each other. Acting independently, they maintain the resiliency of the mattress. This mattress is hair filled on each side of the springs, and for a comfortable mattress cannot be surpassed.

Size 4 feet 6 x 6 feet 2. Price $25.00

Size 4 feet x 6 feet 2. Price $23.00

Size 3 feet 6 x 6 feet 2. Price, $21.00.

Size 3 feet x 6 feet 2. Price, $19.50.

Best quality Hair Mattress; $25.00.

Second quality Hair Mattress; $20.00.

Kapock Mattress, best quality, 4 feet 6 x 6; $16.00.

Kapock and Hair, 4 feet 6 x 6; $15.00.

Kapock and Moss, 4 feet 6 x 6; 10.50.

Moss Mattress, 4 feet 6 x 6; $8.50.

Excelsior Wool Top and Bottom, 4 feet 6 x 6; $5.00.

Excelsior Wool one side, 4 feet 6 x 6; $3.50.

Plain Excelsior, 4 feet 6 x 6; $2.90 to $1.50.

Just Received—Another Shipment of Wall Paper

VERY LATEST DESIGNS.

PRICES RANGING FROM 10c. to $3 PER ROLL.

Oriental designs; also a fine line of Leatherette Paper, at $1.50 per roll.

In this shipment is something new in Border Paper; these borders are the latest designs, embossed, and when hung, give a beautiful appearance to a room.

Call and see our assortment before going elsewhere.

Monday in Basement Dept.

Victoria Flour Sifters, very strong; 20c. each.

The Bigelow Wire Fly Killer, a comfort in all homes, sickrooms, hospitals and offices; 10c. each.

Retinned Coat and Skirt Hangers; 3 for 5c.

Copper Coat and Skirt Hangers; 5c. each.

Wire Gravy Strainers with wood handles; 5c., 10c. and 15c. each.

Bowl Strainers with wood handles; 5c., 10c., 15c. and 20c. each.

Soup Strainers with wood handles; 20c. and 25c. each.

Extension Strainers; very strong; 25c. each.

Wire Meat Rests; allowing air to circulate freely about joint; 10c. each.

Wire Pie Holder and cooler; has rests for 4 pies; 25c. each.

Wire Dish Drainers; very useful; 20c. each.

Blue Flame Oil Stoves, made of Japanned sheet steel. The oil germinates gas, producing an intense heat; perfectly safe; 3 hole size, $10; 2 hole size, $8.75.

Ovens made of heavy sheet steel, with adjustible floors; can be taken apart; will fit any stove top; $2.50 and $3.00 each.

Bread Tins, decorated; assorted sizes; 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 each.

Bread and Cake Tins, sectional; nicely finished; $2.60 each.

Child's Bath, big size, with oak finish; $2.00.

Watering Pots in Green and Gold: 2 quart size, 35c. each.

8 quart size, 40c. each.

6 quart size, 45c.

10 quart size, 60c.

14 quart size, 65c.

Covered Kneading Pans, with handles; $2.25 and $2.50 each.

Flour Tins, decorated, 1 and 2 sack sizes; $1.25 and $1.35 each.

Ramsay's Crackers are all good and always good. They are fresh, crisp and appetizing. Ask your grocer for

Empire Cream Sodas

Put up in 2 or 3 lb. sealed tins, each box containing full weight without including the package.

HARDAKER

AUCTIONEER

Under instructions, I will sell at Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street,

FRIDAY, 11TH, 2 P.M.

Household Furniture, Soda Fountain, 16-Foot Canoe, Jersey Cow,

JUST CALVED.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer

Messrs. L. EATON & CO.

Duly instructed by CAPT. POPHAM, and other officers, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT WORK POINT BARRACKS, ON

TUESDAY, MAY 8

AT 2:00 P. M.,

The Whole of Their

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Including Writing Tables, Occasional Tables, Rockers, MILITARY ARM CHAIRS, arm and Folding Chairs, 13 Dining Room Chairs, Couches, 3 Over-mantels, MILITARY WASHSTAND, MILITARY TROUSER PRESS, VERY HANDSOME CHINESE CARVED TABLE AND CHAIR, Morris Chair, Oak Sideboard, 2 Japanese Screens, MAHOGANY BRIC-A-BRAC CABINET, 2 BICYCLES, Oilcloth, 12-BORE SHOTGUN by Thompson & Co., Ammunition, SALMON and TROUT RODS, Fishing Tackle, 2 Winchester Rifles, Golf Clubs, VERY HANDSOME MOOSE HEAD, GORDON SETTER (prize winner, well broken, 4 years old), Brass Flower Vases, Plants, Kitchen Utensils, and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneers. L. EATON & CO.

PLENTY OF PIANOS

But so few that evince the superb tonal attributes of the

HEINTZMAN PIANO

In these days of intense competition, it is sometimes a hard proposition for the layman to differentiate between the spurious and the Simon pure article. BUT IT IS THE OPINION of our many patrons that the BEST PLACE IS

M. W. WAITT & CO., LIMITED

THE QUALITY MUSIC HOUSE.

Second Section
Pages 11 to 20

The Daily Colonist.

Second Section
Pages 11 to 20

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1906.

Society News and Gossip of Drawing Room

On Tuesday Mrs. James Raymur, Stanley avenue, gave a most delightful tea in honor of her friend, Mrs. George Taylor, who left for Halifax on Wednesday. The decorations throughout the different apartments were very artistic, yellow being principally used. Beautiful clumps of broom were much in evidence, besides which masses of calice yellow tulips and famous red ones of the parrot variety were used with fine effect. Added to these were graceful festoons of yellow, green and red tulle, making the tea room, especially the table, very beautiful. Mrs. Little and Mrs. John Irving presided at the coffee and tea urns. Some of the invited guests were the following: Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Little, Mrs. John Irving, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. (Col.) Holmes, Mrs. J. W. Laing, Mrs. Fleet Robertson, Miss Gibb, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. H. B. McKenzie, Mrs. W. Gault, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Flumerfelt, Miss Dupont, Miss A. Dupont, Miss C. Dupont, Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Miss Gibbs, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Herman Robertson, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Charles Rhodes, Mrs. A. E. McPhillips, Mrs. Crotty, Mrs. E. G. Prior, Mrs. E. G. Russell, Mrs. G. Gillespie, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. W. W. B. McInnes, Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. D. R. Ker, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. R. E. Brett, Mrs. Major Phillips, Mrs. Blackiock, Mrs. Rome, Mrs. C. Spratt, Mrs. (Capt.) Troup, Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Joseph Hunter, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Gresley, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Ambery, Mrs. Hansfield, Mrs. E. V. Bodwell, Mrs. Joseph Wilson, Mrs. Riggerstaff Wilson, Mrs. A. J. C. Galletly, Mrs. Rykert, Mrs. Hurst, Mrs. August, the Misses Angus, Mrs. Berkley, Mrs. King, Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Mrs. Muspratt Williams, Mrs. Mesa, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Lozier, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mrs. G. A. Keefer, Mrs. E. E. Blackwood, Mrs. (Dr.) Richardson, Mrs. R. G. Tatlow, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. C. E. Todd, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. P. S. Lampman, Mrs. James Harvey, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Frank Higgins, Mrs. Seymour, Miss Mary Lawson, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Polpi, Mrs. Richard Jones and Mrs. Jacob.

• • •

Miss Florence Vincent leaves Thursday for an extended visit to Montreal. Miss Vincent expects to remain amongst friends there for at least three or four months. She will travel in company with Miss Bertha Morley and Mrs. and Master Angus.

• • •

Mr. Alexander Gillespie left on Tuesday night for Alaska, where he expects to remain during the summer months.

• • •

Mrs. Frank Hanington and her son, of Vancouver, spent a week at Cowichan lake recently, returning here on Wednesday. During their stay at the lake they were very successful, having secured a fine basket of shining beauties. Mrs. and Mr Hanington expect to return to Vancouver on Monday.

• • •

Mr. Forbes Vernon was amongst those who made the Tzouhalem hotel their headquarters during the past week while on a fishing expedition.

• • •

Miss Bertha Morley left on Thursday, en route for England. In the East she expects to meet Miss Ruby Fell, who left here several months ago. They will cross the Atlantic together.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vernon returned last week from Cowichan, where they went for the fishing. Capt. Blandy's (their son-in-law) arrival somewhat hastened their return.

• • •

Mr. Norman Wilson, son of Rev. Wilson, of Salt Spring island, is here, making his headquarters at the Balmoral.

• • •

Mrs. Max Leiser entertained on Tuesday at a delightful girls' luncheon party, which she gave in honor of Miss Florence Vincent before her departure for Montreal. The table at which the party of attractive young ladies assembled was beautifully decorated with fragrant apple blossoms, while choice cut flowers adorned the different apartments throughout the house. In the afternoon the young ladies were very agreeably entertained by a fascinating game of progressive five hundred. Miss Nason was the lucky contestant who received first prize at this, and Miss Denny second. Amongst those present were the following: Miss Florence Vincent, Miss Muriel Nicholles, Miss Marks, Miss Bechtel, Miss Jessie McKilligan, Miss Jessie Potts, Miss Nason, Miss Winnie Lugrin, Miss Maud Chambers, Miss Denny, Miss Amy Leiser, Miss Hilda Leiser and others.

• • •

Rev. Thomas Jenkins, of Ketchikan, Alaska, is down from the north to enjoy a holiday at the capital city of British Columbia. He is making his headquarters at the Balmoral.

• • •

Mrs. O. M. Jones was hostess at a delightful small tea on Saturday, the 28th ult.

• • •

Mrs. R. B. McMicking has had letters from her brother, Mr. John Leighton, who, with his family, were amongst the sufferers at the dreadful earthquake disaster at San Francisco. Like so many others, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton lost all their effects, but are very thankful that their life was spared. Mr. Leighton had to carry water eight blocks and stand in line with millionaires and beggars alike to receive, as the sailors say, his wharf of provisions. He writes in excellent spirits, however.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Savage, of Winnipeg, who have been spending several weeks here, guests at the Driard, leave for home next week, but expect to return in the early autumn, as they have about consummated the purchase of a very desirable residence and intend to reside here permanently or especially during the winter months. They, like so many others, deem Victoria an ideal place in which to reside. When leaving here Mrs. Savage goes to Toronto to meet her daughter, after which she will make all arrangements for their return.

• • •

During the week the officers of the Work Point barracks were hosts at a golf tourney that was participated in by a large number of Victoria's best players. The prizes were carried off by Mr. Ewart and Miss Johnson, respectively.

• • •

Mrs. Willis Angus left on Thursday, accompanied by her son, Master Angus, for Montreal, en route to the old country.

• • •

On Thursday evening Mrs. Muspratt Williams was hostess at a charming dinner party.

• • •

Mrs. Dolph, of Portland, widow of the late distinguished Senator Dolph, of Oregon, is one of the strangers now visiting Victoria. Mrs. Dolph is charmed with her surroundings and regrets having to leave this place, which she claims is perfectly ideal. She has some friends from Washington city who are now residing here who make the time pass very pleasantly for her. She says she sees much improvement since last here, some fifteen years ago, although then she was charmed with Victoria. While on the coast Mrs. Dolph will also visit relatives and friends at Port Townsend. While here she makes her headquarters at the Balmoral.

• • •

Mrs. H. A. S. Morley, of View street, was hostess on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult., at a young ladies' party which she gave in honor of her daughter, Miss Bertha Morley, who left on Thursday for a trip to England. The young ladies were ably entertained throughout the afternoon by an enjoyable guessing contest, prizes for which were won by Miss McTavish and Miss Lugrin, respectively. Some of the young ladies present were the following: Miss Cecilia Helmcken, Miss Susette Blackwood, Miss Alma Williams, Miss Florence Vincent, Miss Bazett, Miss Alexander, Miss Emily Eaton, Miss Foote, Miss Rusby, Miss Lollie Wilson, the Misses Fisher, Miss D. McTavish, Miss Florence Marvin, Miss Lugrin and others. The decorations were in yellow, buttercups being largely used with very pretty effect.

• • •

Mr. McDougall, of Kamloops, an old Hudson Bay official, is enjoying a holiday in Victoria. While here he makes his home at the Dallas.

• • •

Mrs. Routh, of Vancouver, is here, the guest of Mrs. Hinton, of Cadboro Bay road.

• • •

Dr. Fuller McKinlay, of Clayoquot, is amongst the holiday-seekers in the city, where he expects to remain for several weeks. He is staying at the Balmoral.

• • •

Mrs. Grover Burke and her son, Mr. Clarence Burke, have returned from California and have taken quarters at Cherry Bank.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Roberts, the former of the White Pass service, are here for a short stay previous to Mr. Roberts' departure for the north. Mrs. Roberts will remain with relatives at Duncan during the absence of her husband. They are staying at the Balmoral while here.

• • •

Miss Effie Holmes, of Duncan, is here enjoying a pleasant stay, the guest of Mrs. and Miss Bullen.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Buckle, of Sooke, spent a few days in town during the week. They made their headquarters at the King Edward while here.

• • •

Mrs. Philpot and Mrs. Pilcher, two Winnipeg ladies who have spent some time here, are now staying with Mrs. Wilkins, "Woodbine Cottage," 107 Pandora street. They are still enjoying Victoria's delightful climate. Miss Philpot had the misfortune to injure her arm by falling on the stairs while at the Dominion hotel and still suffers severely from the effect of the injury.

• • •

Friends of Mr. Poff, who for some time has been confined in the hospital will be pleased to know that he is much improved. Mr. and Mrs. Poff have taken a house on Stanley avenue, where they will in future reside.

• • •

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor bade adieu to Victoria and left for their trip across the continent to the Atlantic seaboard.

• • •

Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley, of Pleasant island, spent part of the week in Victoria. He was a guest at the Balmoral while here.

• • •

Mr. L. T. Hughes, of this city, spent most of the week at Duncan, a guest at the Tzouhalem.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Walker, of Truro, Nova Scotia, were amongst the strangers who visited Victoria during the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Walker spent the winter in California, never dreaming that their own Canada possessed a place with a much more charming climate than the South. They were loud in their praises of this city and will in future, if running to this coast, spend their holidays in Victoria.

• • •

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Blackwood was hostess at a girls' party, when she entertained in honor of Miss Bertha Morley. Guessing contests formed the chief amusement of the afternoon, prizes being won by Miss Marjorie Goodeve, Miss Florence Marvin and Miss Dorothy McTavish. Some of the young ladies were Miss Bertha Morley, Miss Nora Lugrin, Miss Dorothy McTavish, Miss Sybil Allen, Miss M. Goodeve, Miss Emily Eaton, Miss Florence Marvin.

Mr. and Mrs. Colville, accompanied by Master and Miss Colville, are a party of Winnipeggers who have arrived here from California during the past week and are staying at the Dallas.

• • •

Miss Mason and Miss Phyllis Mason were hostesses on Thursday at an enjoyable luncheon party which they gave in honor of Mrs. A. G. Langley, who leaves during the coming week to take up her residence in Vancouver. The table was very prettily decorated with white carnations. Some of the guests were Mrs. A. G. Langley, Miss Chipman, Miss Eberts, Miss Genevieve Irving, Miss Flumerfelt, Miss Nellie Dupont, Miss Violet Powell, Miss Foster.

• • •

Miss Dorothy McTavish, entertained on Friday, the 27th ult., at an enjoyable evening party which she gave in honor of Miss Bertha Morley before her departure for England. The earlier part of the evening was spent with a pleasant game of five hundred, honors for which were won by Miss Cecelia Helmcken, Mr. Percy Brown and Miss B. Morley, respectively. After a delicious supper served by Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Miss Cecelia Helmcken and Miss McTavish, an enjoyable guessing contest was also indulged in, prizes for which were obtained by Mr. Guy Morley, Mrs. Ironsides and Mr. Will York. The decorations were beautifully carried out in fine white narcissus throughout the different parts of the house, the supper table being exceedingly effective. Some of the guests were Miss Bertha Morley, Miss Winnie Gregg, Miss Gladys Crankshanks, Miss Elsie Collis, Miss Myrtle Atwood, Miss Georgie Grant, Miss Lollie Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Irenside, Mrs. Oblandi, Miss Susette Blackwood, Miss Cecelia Helmcken, Miss Edith Helmcken, Mr. Percy Brown, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. Pengally, Mr. Cliff Wilson, Major Hibben, Mr. Chester Harris, Mr. Will York, Mr. Louis York, Mr. Stanley Langley, Mr. Guy Morley and Mr. H. D. Helmcken.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Hanham, formerly of the Bank of British North America here, have now taken up their residence in Duncan, where Mr. Hanham is manager of the branch of the same bank. They have a pretty cottage some three miles out of town, where they intend residing.

Miss Agnes Rennie, who has spent an enjoyable holiday here amongst friends, making her headquarters at "Rhuebubne," the guest of Mr. and Miss Flumerfelt, left on Thursday for her home in Stephen, Minn.

• • •

Mrs. Ormond, Young street, accompanied by her daughters, Mrs. Stratton and Mrs. Gooding, who are here from Ontario, left on Friday evening for Vancouver, where they expect to meet Mr. Stratton, who has just come from Peterboro, Ont. They will all remain amongst friends in the Terminal City and in New Westminster for some days before returning here, where they expect to remain for a longer holiday before returning East.

• • •

On Thursday Mrs. E. Crow-Baker entertained at a charming luncheon which she gave in honor of Mrs. Dolph, of Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Savage, of Winnipeg.

• • •

Miss Nonie Powell, who has been enjoying an extended holiday in California, returned home on Tuesday. Miss Powell is extremely thankful to be home again, as she was amongst those who suffered from the awful earthquake shock.

• • •

The marriage of Miss Lucile J. Pearce, formerly of this city, and Mr. Harris H Smith, of Utah, was solemnized at Tacoma on Tuesday of last week.

• • •

The "at home" given by the ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at the residence of Mrs. Henderman, Douglas street, on Saturday, the 28th ult., proved both enjoyable and financially satisfactory. The musical programme was provided by Mrs. H. Currie, Mrs. D. E. Campbell and Miss Jamieson, each giving vocal selections, and Miss Murray and Mr. Jesse Longfield, instrumental numbers, all of which were much enjoyed. A guessing contest was also participated in by a large number of those present, the prize for which was won by Miss Leitch. Mrs. Marcon and Mrs. Dalley had charge of the refreshments. The ladies intend holding another such entertainment at the residence of Mrs. D. E. Campbell, Linden avenue, on the 16th inst.

Mrs. David Spencer, "Lan Dderwen," entertained the members of the W. C. T. U. on Thursday afternoon at an interesting parlor meeting, at which a large number were present, the subject under consideration being "Social Purity." Mrs. William Grant gave a reading on this subject, written by Mrs. Drummond, Montreal. This was followed by a vocal solo by Miss Charlotte Spencer, after which Mrs. (Rev.) Thompson gave an interesting talk on rescue work done by her in the Kootenays country, and at which she was very successful. Mrs. Clyde then gave a vocal solo and Mrs. Flett a talk on local rescue work, after which the Misses Spencer served dainty refreshments, and the profitable afternoon's entertainment was brought to a close.

• • •

Mrs. (Dr.) James, of Tekoa, Wash., is here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. McArthur, Government street.

• • •

Mrs. G. A. McTavish, Heywood avenue, has kindly placed her home at the disposal of the committee of management (of which she is a member) of the Aged Woman's Home for a tea which will be given there on Friday, the 11th inst.

• • •

On Monday a pleasant family gathering was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Ormond, Gordon Head, when Mrs. Ormond entertained at a luncheon party Mr. and Mrs. Ormond, sr., of Young street, Mrs. Stratton and Mrs. Gooding, daughters of the latter, and Mrs. McDonald, of Oak Bay and Miss V. Ormond, also daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ormond, sr.

• • •

The carnival of books and bookmakers which was given at the Assembly hall during the past week by the local King's Daughters proved the brilliant success that it deserved to be after such painstaking work by those having it in charge. It was originated and carried out by Mrs. McMicking, ably seconded by Mrs. George Shaw, the provincial secretary of the King's Daughters. The different booths, mention of which has already appeared in the Colonist, with the exception of one or two, were all in charge of capable members of the Victoria circles. "Vanity Fair" booth, where many beautiful fancy articles were disposed of, was very artistically decorated and arranged. Mrs. Eric McKay was in charge of it, and assisting her were Mrs. C. W. Jenkinson, Mrs. Newcomb and Mrs. Herbert Kent. Each of the above ladies were very picturesque in true Becky Sharp costumes. Near this booth was another "Measure for Measure" which was also extremely effective. It was presided over by the Misses Elford, Fraser and McKilligan, who did a flourishing business selling doilies in sealed envelopes at 25 cents apiece. The "Brownies" booth, which was nearby, was presided over by Mrs. Bone, who was assisted by the following little ladies who looked very charming in their little Brownie costumes: Miss Emily Shaw, Miss Kathleen Shaw, Miss Vera McKarlane, Miss Margaret Reynolds, Miss Eillinee Dumbleton, Miss Laura Dumbleton. The programme for each evening was an excellent one and much appreciated by the large audience which patronized the fair during the whole time it was carried on. The ladies who were responsible for so much entertainment and also for the substantial sum realized for the worthy order of King's Daughters certainly deserve a great amount of praise.

• • •

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Carmichael, of "Worston," Esquimalt road, entertained a few friends at the tea hour in honor of Mrs. Shakross. The drawing room was artistic with carnations, ferns and graceful vines, while the tea table was bright with daffodils, lilies of the valley and ferns. A few of the ladies present were Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs Berkely, Mrs. Beauchamp Tye, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Shakross, Miss Gaudin and others.

• • •

Miss Ethel Davey is back from San Francisco and is staying with her sister, Miss Davey, on Cook street.

• • •

The time for the appearance of the world-famed Albani, whom Canadians are proud to own as a native daughter, at the Victoria theatre is now drawing nigh, and it behooves all who wish admittance to secure their seats. Albani's attraction, if alone, is sufficient to fill a much larger building than the Victoria theatre, but when one considers the celebrated artists that accompany her—Mlle. Eva Gauthier, also a young Canadian (protege of Lady Laurier); Mr. Albert Archdeacon, a leading English baritone; Mr. Hayda Wood, a foremost English violinist; Miss Adele Verne, a great English pianist, and Mr. Frank Watkins, accompanist and conductor, to say nothing of the "Rose Maiden" chorus performance given by one hundred of Victoria's best singers—it can readily be understood that standing room will almost be at a premium at the theatre on the evening of Tuesday, May 15th.

• • •

Rev. Mr. Beatt is here, the guest of Mrs. W. L. Clay, Birdcage walk, for a few days.

• • •

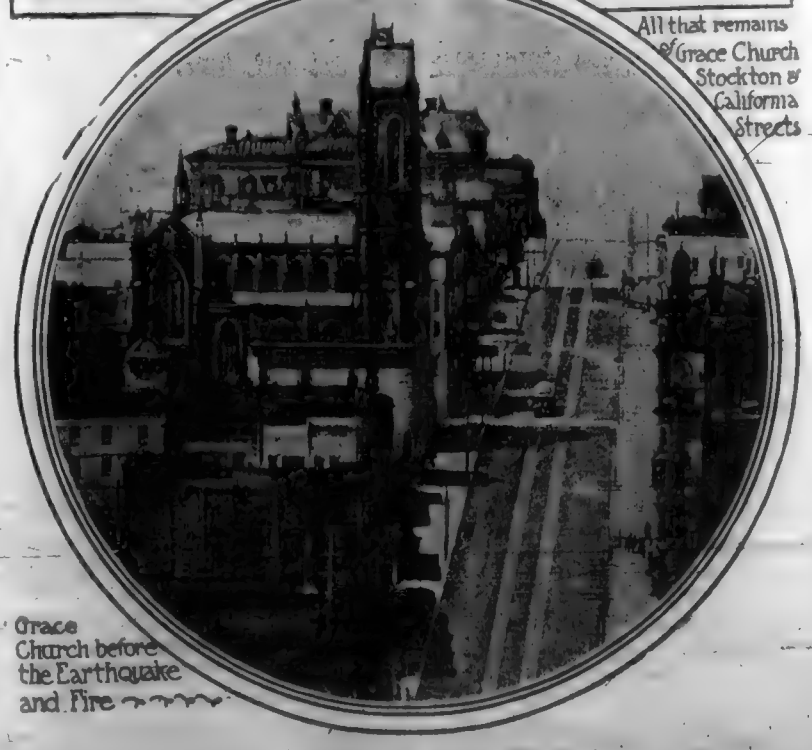
On the evening of Wednesday, the 18th, music lovers are promised a veritable treat, as then, under the auspices of the Ladies' Musical club, Mr. Rubin Goldmark, in the St. John's schoolroom, will explain the psychology of the music and text of "Parsifal," or the story of the "Holy Grail," one of Wagner's best compositions. For a long time this drama was sacred to Bayreuth, where Frau Wagner resides, but at last it has been given on this side of the Atlantic. It is described as a monumental work, which is ably elucidated by Mr. Goldmark, who, by the way, is a countryman of Wagner's. Mr. Goldmark gives a much clearer conception of the beauty and motive of the work than could be gained by being a mere spectator at a performance. His explanations are interspersed with musical selections, which he gives on the piano. His performances have been very highly appreciated at all the larger cities on this continent, and he comes to Victoria very highly recommended.

• • •

Rev. W. L. Clay has been spending several days in Vancouver. He will not return until some time next week.

COURTESY OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

All that remains of Grace Church Stockton & California Streets



Grace Church before the Earthquake and Fire

Story of Love and Its Reward

Romantic History of the Hatzfeld Family.

Washington, D. C., May 3.—Official and social circles in the national capital are considerably interested in the appointment of Baron Herman von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg to succeed Baron von Gem Busche-Haddenhausen as first secretary of the German embassy here. Baron Hatzfeldt will doubtless find the Washington post agreeable as he has a strong strain of American blood in his veins, his mother having been a Miss Helen Moulton, of Albany, N. Y.

The nobility of Europe, though it has furnished stories of love, romance and intrigue stranger than are to be found in the pages of fiction, seldom has furnished a stranger life romance than that in which the parents of Baron Hatzfeldt figured as principals. Divorced for state reasons, remarried for love, and in her old age the object of a unique sacrifice, the mother of the new secretary of the Germany embassy experienced at once more suffering and more honor than falls to the lot of most American wives of titled husbands.

Baron Hatzfeldt is the only son of the late Count Paul Hatzfeldt, who was for many years, German Ambassador in England. His mother was Helen Moulton, daughter of an old Colonel Moulton, of Albany, N. Y. Her mother, Mrs. Moulton, was the daughter of an old French dancing master, who in the early part of the nineteenth century was professor of the terpsichorean art to the fashionables of New York. His name was Metz and his daughter's Christian name Cesarine. She was celebrated in New York for her beauty and fascination.

Removal to Paris

When the daughter, Helen, was about ten years old the family went to Paris and there made its home. Charles Moulton, the father, became associated with Baron Haussmann, who built the boulevards and transfigured Paris, and was swept high on the tide of sudden wealth. The family were thrown into the most exalted society of the empire. The son married a Boston girl, Miss Lillie Greenough, who enhanced the distinction of the family with her vocal and other accomplishments. Chas. Moulton, her husband, was killed in a railroad accident at Philadelphia some years ago, and she afterward married Baron von Hageman, the Danish minister at Washington.

Miss Helen Moulton, meanwhile, was earning social triumphs of her own. At court she met Count Hatzfeldt, secretary to Prince Otto von Bismarck then the Prussian ambassador in Paris. Count Hatzfeldt was nearly 20 years, Miss Moulton's senior, but he was under forty and age had dealt lightly with him. He was the son of that Countess Sophe von Hatzfeldt, who was the friend and patroness of Ferdinand Lassalle, the Jewish philosopher and social democrat.

Miss Moulton returned the affection which Count Hatzfeldt made known to her, and they were married with every circumstance of grandeur. As the representative of Germany at Madrid, Constantinople and other capitals Count Hatzfeldt acquitted himself brilliantly and his rise in the diplomatic service was rapid.

Bismarck's Demand

But a change was soon to come. Bismarck desired his protege, Hatzfeldt, to become foreign secretary and remain in Berlin. In this position Hatzfeldt would be a personage of consequence at court, and it was necessary that he should be acceptable to royalty. It was necessary also that his wife should be acceptable. But Countess Hatzfeldt's mother had been an actress in America, and the views of the Empress Augusta regarding such matters prombited her being received at court. Bismarck told Count Hatzfeldt that the situation demanded that he should divorce the countess. The countess herself urged her husband to comply with Bismarck's demands, and they were divorced, but remained ever constant and warm friends. The countess accepted the situation in a philosophical spirit, and devoted herself to the education of her children. Bismarck tried to induce the count to marry the daughter of a Berlin banker, who had supplied the money to pay his debts, but the count would not.

Hatzfeldt's excellent work in the foreign office paved the way for further honors and his career was crowned with his appointment as ambassador to Great Britain. When Emperor William broke the power of Bismarck and dispenced with the counsels of that great statesman, Count Hatzfeldt hastened to repair the injustice which, at the bidding of the man of blood and iron, he had inflicted on his wife. They were remarried in the presence of a distinguished company, including the Dowager Empress Frederick and two of her daughters.

Their son, Baron Hermann von Hatzfeldt, is now 30 years old and has started well on his diplomatic career. At one time it was reported that he had decided to abandon the Kaiser's diplomatic service to enter the employ of one of the leading banks of London, but he evidently reconsidered the matter and decided to continue in the footsteps of his distinguished father.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

Pleasing Affair at Cobble Hill on Tuesday Evening Last.

A very successful concert was held in the Cobble Hill hall on the evening of May 2nd with the object of obtaining funds to build a shelter for horses or rigs. An extremely entertaining programme was submitted. Songs naturally formed a large item and were loudly applauded when rendered by Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. (Dr.) Foot, (Victoria,) Miss Davidson, Mr. Cayzer and Mr. Hollings. A duet "No Ar," by Mrs. Foot and Mr. Cayzer brought forth an enthusiastic encore as did the hornpipe by the latter gentleman in costume.

Several tableaux were represented among them being "The Signing of the Peace Treaty between France and Spain," in which the characters were taken by Messrs. Cameron and Dougan as the two kings, Mrs. Macpherson the queen, Mr. Hollings the councillor and Mr. F. Copley the cardinal. "Bubbles" by Master Rex Paton, "The Dirty Boy," by Mrs. Barry and Master Douglas Eaton were easily recognized with pleasure. Other striking tableaux were The last Moments of Charles I by Miss Burnham, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Hollings and Mr. Copley. "Between Two Fires" very ably portrayed by Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Capman and Mr. Cayzer and "The Three old Maids of Lee" by the same ladies and Miss Davidson.

A great treat was the playing of the harp by Mrs. Cheeke and musical performances were rendered by Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson and Miss Macphersen and a charming violin and piano duet by Mr. Barry and Mr. Grant Garbett. Mr. Stewart proved a very able chairman and gave some interesting explanations of the tableaux. A dance finished up a thoroughly enjoyable evening and a goodly sum was realized.

MIDST 'FRISCO'S DESOLATE HOMES

Ruins of the City by the Golden Gate Described by a Victorian.

THE BREAD LINE'S PATHETIC TALE

Ghastly Story of the Valencia Hotel and its Probable Many Victims.

San Francisco, April 28, 1906.

A RARE sight it is to see people in line, blocks long and crowded as close together as possible, waiting their turn to receive the relief which is being distributed to rich and poor alike to keep away starvation while time passes to permit the rebuilding and reorganization of the city. Although the ferries are tremendously overcrowded by the thousands who leave San Francisco nightly to tax Oakland's accommodations to its utmost capacity, although thousands upon thousands have left San Francisco never to return, although thousands upon thousands have privately managed to arrange their supply of provisions so as to no longer burden the relief committees, yet nevertheless the problem with which the officials will for a long time be confronted is of

Tremendous Proportions

I today saw a line of people over three blocks long waiting their turn to enter the supply depot and get daily food.

As carefully as I could, I estimated the number in the whole length of this line at about 1,700. For three hours one little girl had stood in the hot sun, without a hat on her head or shade of any kind, waiting to get supplies, so she told me, for her mother and five of her younger brothers and sisters. This child was, I suppose, 10 years old, and what a problem must her mother have. She was a janitress in one of the buildings destroyed by the fire, and now for months and months must wait for the situation by which she was able to earn a living for her fatherless children. In the meantime relief must be furnished or transportation given to points where a living can be earned. And this is but one case in a thousand.

What a Sight This Line Was

as here one saw a crippled and gray-haired woman, a Chinaman as imperturbable as ever, an excitable Spaniard, a disreputable looking thug, young children, pretty girls, lawyers, clergymen—in short, every conceivable type of humanity, and of every age and condition in life.

I watched the people for some time as supplies were handed out. As they passed along the little railing that separated them from the enormous supplies of provisions each person first received some very fat and salty pork, then a couple of pound tins of canned meat, then a cupful of beans, while the finishing contribution was a couple of large potatoes, or, if large potatoes could not be found, three or four small ones.

While one member of the family spent three or four hours waiting for this load, others were in line getting the daily loaf of bread. Another was probably at the milk depot getting the quart of milk that is supplied to most of the people. In some districts it is

Impossible to Get Milk

and there condensed milk is kept for the sick women and children. One very pretty woman, about 30 years of age, asked for a couple of tins of evaporated cream, and when having said that she had no sick people under her care, the officer in charge told her she could not have any, it was a picture of man's weakness and the power of a woman's begging smile, as slowly he succumbed before her smiling eyes and eventually handed her one tin, which she triumphantly carried away.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the various milk companies are supplying milk without any charge, and will continue to do so until next Tuesday. After that people who can will be expected to pay, but nothing will be asked from those unable to pay.

Cream is For Sale

in some parts of San Francisco, and in small tents ice cream is being sold at 5 cents a dish.

I met one woman trying to carry a large pail of water with which she must do her evening cooking. She had carried it about four blocks, and the look of relief in her face as I carried it the last block of the distance to her home was reward enough even had I carried that pail a mile instead of a block. This poor woman seemed to have utterly lost heart. Before the fire her husband was worth $100,000. Today they are as poor as the poorest. The poor have not lost much relatively to the better classes. These have lost their all, and having been used to luxuries, the changed conditions will tell severely on them. The bulk of the people are facing the situation very bravely, but how many showing courage are really sailing under false colors to keep themselves from collapsing utterly.

The Examiner is printing a great deal of nonsense about the actions of the state militia, and although most of the reports are wholly false and the remainder are exaggerations, still a large number of people place some reliance on the reports. Among many ridiculous accounts was one that

The Militiamen

had fired several shots at unoffending people, but this report was absolutely false—as an interview with the commanding officers brought out the fact that the state militia, or, as they are called, the National Guard, have not used a single cartridge in the last week. This is proved by the tally sheets showing the amount of ammunition issued and the amount returned, and not a single cartridge is missing. The additional charge is made that militiamen have indulged in looting, but this turns out to be a greatly exaggerated report. In Chinatown and among the ruins where millionaires' homes once stood on Van Ness avenue thousands of people are digging in the ruins for articles of value. Among these thousands a few, perhaps a dozen, soldiers were seen, and upon inquiry it was found that they belonged to the National Guard. It was found also that these men were off duty, and seeing so many digging thought there would be no objection to their seeking relics. But no Mayor Schmitz and the Examiner heard of this, and to please the union labor vote, who have great dislikings for the National Guard, since it is always the corps called out if strikes pass police control, seized the opportunity to make things unpleasant for officers and men. The Examiner has always been noted for disregarding truth in its endeavor to mould public opinion, but one would fancy that politics could be forgotten in times like these.

No wonder the militia, willing as they are to act in times of emergency, are anxious to retire from their heavy duties; no wonder officers are extremely nettled at the actions of the Examiner, but they are beginning to learn that indifference to the false reports is the best way out of the difficulty, and indifferent they are now becoming. It may be mentioned that legally the National Guard is in supreme control, but in reality three distinct bodies of men are working with orders conflicting and even thinking that they have the right to enforce the particular orders given to them.

As a whole, the people recognize the valuable services of the regular troops and the militia, but none can fail to see the utter uselessness of the police force. True it is that some are working hard and intelligently to help through the trying hour, but three-quarters of the police are taking a good holiday on full pay. That the police are utterly corrupt I have seen with my own eyes, and the actions of some of the sergeants and men are simply disgraceful.

The fire has obliterated much of the destruction wrought by the earthquake, but during the last few days I have seen on every hand evidences that the vivid descriptions of those who went through the ordeal are

Not at all Exaggerated

On Valencia street is to be seen the spot where ten days ago stood the Valencia hotel. Here, years ago, was a "trembling bog and false morass," but time and men and money filled the hollows where springs abounded, and at last the four-story brick building was erected upon what was supposed to be a solid foundation. Years came and went and slight earthquakes did no damage, but the terrible trembling of April 18th commenced its tale of horror. In two minutes the trembling sands swallowed three stories of the Valencia hotel, and but seven feet of its fourth story was to be seen above the level of the ground. Even that seven feet of brick wall no longer stands, for the flames sweeping over this disgrace left but shattered bricks in a way to outline the once high walls of

The Valencia Hotel

Here I saw an enameled bathtub blistered and warped by the heat; also were to be seen iron bedsteads and mattress springs. How many people found a tomb in that hotel will never be known, as not a soul escaped to tell the horrors of their rude awakening. At this point the street has subsided very abruptly, stretching from its lowest point about sixty feet to the southward, while for several blocks to the northward a slight grade takes the place of what was once a level stretch of asphalt pavement. At best I could, I estimated the total subsidence at this point and found it to be about fifteen feet, while the whole roadway has been twisted and thrown towards the water front for a distance of nine feet, and the street car tracks show to the eye the tremendous straining the street received. Exactly at the point where the lower end of Market street ends the street has fallen at the curb line for a depth of two feet below the level of the

Central Line of Car Tracks

while it is estimated that the central tracks have themselves subsided almost two feet. Farther up Market street the middle double tracking stands from six to fifteen inches above the rest of the roadway, while the outer lines of track give by their wavelike curves additional evidence of the earthquake. At the corner of Market and Spear streets the southern sidewalk is four feet above the level of the roadway, and on the corner a building stands comparatively unhurt. With this one exception the walls of every building from the ferry as far as the Palace hotel have collapsed or been blasted down, but the Palace hotel, as I have already written, was undamaged by the earthquake. Next to the Palace hotel there still stands a partially or rather almost completed building, the Monadonock.

A Sign Upon the Building

tells us that "This Building Will Be Completed and Ready for Tenants on May 1st. For Offices Apply to the Agents." Four months at least must now elapse before the tenants who had arranged for offices, as requested by the sign, will be able to occupy the building. The mortar had scarcely set when the earthquake came, and now every portion of the walls will have to be removed, for the yellow pressed bricks are thrown away from each other and only need a slight trembling to come crashing to the earth. The collapse of the Examiner building carried away part of the western wall and steel framework of the Monadonack and twisted huge beams beyond all hope of further use. Where

The Examiner Building

stood there is now to be seen nothing but twisted steel and fallen brick. Tangled, twisted, snarling and knotted are the steel beams that formed a framework for this building. Here is a collapse as complete as have been many of the stories heretofore boldly issued from beneath the roof which now lies lower than the level of the floor. Let us hope that from the more substantial building that is to be erected on the spot a new policy will issue a newspaper having more of fact and less of fiction than the Examiner has heretofore contained.

The next evidence of the earthquake to be seen on Market street is the city hall. Words cannot describe the havoc wrought by the earthquake. Photographs will show how little of the dome remains and how the walls have fallen away, showing the steel framework of the dome.

All Around This Building

in the construction of which $7,000,000 and years of labor were spent, the sight is most impressive. In one moment the mighty forces, so unexpected, so beyond control, have furnished man with a result from which "liberal applications find a meaning suited to the mind." Shall I tell man of his utter insignificance, or shall man say, "Though nature is great, yet is man greater. True, you may throw to the ground, but we can rebuild. True, you may hinder us, but you cannot altogether stop us."

St. Dominic's cathedral is a picturesque ruin. Part of the frame stands, but the lower part has completely fallen. It has been laughingly suggested that the still standing upper part would furnish a good cap for a cardinal, should the pope only send one to San Francisco. One of the Masonic temples is also a ruin, for dynamite has completed the work which the earthquake so well began. Away over on the southern edge of the burned district is a row of houses, some of which are twisted and leaning against their neighbors, some have been

Thrown Bodily From Foundations

while one has absolutely collapsed. Two miles to the southward, and about two blocks from Van Ness avenue, several houses have been thrown to the ground, and in a whole block not a house has in it one unbroken window or standing chimney; and so it is all over the city. In one place about a dozen bricks have been thrown a couple of inches out of the middle of a wall. In Golden Gate park the Memorial museum is badly wrecked, and probably the contents have been badly damaged. Strawberry Hill, at one time a sand dune, shows what the trembling of the earth must have been. The observatory at the top of the hill is in ruins, not a pillar remaining perpendicular, part of the walls having collapsed, and the whole of the observatory leaning to the south, with two distinct inclinations in its walls.

On this hill much work was done to transform it from the bare and sand hill it once was to the beautifully wooded height it now is. A lake was built and it still holds water, but the asphalt roadway has seven or eight cracks in it, and where it was once level it is now in steps. At one point the soil was cracked and the sand had poured out like sugar from a hole in a paper bag. Here, too, trees had fallen over and slid down the hillside for distances of perhaps twenty feet. One very peculiar and very striking feature of the earthquake is observable in many parts of the city. Houses next to each other and exact counterparts of each other stand—one with chimneys down, windows broken, steps fallen away and brickwork lying on the ground; the other with not a window broken and scarcely any damage done inside the house. The brick basement of one house has partially fallen away and the gas meter inside was to be seen hanging two feet away from the wall, the lead pipe bent and lying over the electric meter, the bracket for which was at least a foot away from that on which the gas meter formerly stood. Of the few

Buildings That Escaped

both fire and earthquake probably the magnificent Temple of Congregation Sherith Israel has suffered the least. A cursory examination does not disclose a crack in the beautiful sandstone walls, and a few broken windows are the only outward marks it bears of having experienced one of the greatest earthquakes on record.

Jimmy Britt's apartments at the corner of Fell and Fillmore streets were practically uninjured, although his downtown property was destroyed. The fire is probably the hardest knockout that Jimmy ever received, but I understand he doesn't worry, but is training to knock out any and all who want a fight.

—Photo by A. W. Plummer, of 351 Alder street, Portland.

MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, AS IT IS TODAY. SCENE LOOKING DOWN MARKET STREET, SHOWING A THRONG OF REFUGEES ON THEIR WAY TO THE FERRY.

San Francisco Flats sunk one story into the ground by earthquake
Great fissures in streets

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George Ade IN... PASTURES NEW

MR. PEASLEY GOES INTO THE PYRAMID OF CHEOPS AND LIVES TO TELL ABOUT IT.

During the first three days in Cairo a brilliant and original plan of action had been outlining itself in my mind. At last I could not keep it to myself any longer, so I told Mr. Peasley.

"Do you know what I am going to do?" I asked.

Mr. Peasley did not.

"I am going to write up the Pyramids. I am going to tell who built them and how long it took and how many blocks of stone they contain. I shall have myself photographed sitting on a camel and holding an American flag. Also, I shall describe in detail the emotions that surge within me as I stand in the shadow of the Sphinx and gaze up at that vast and imperturbable expanse of face."

"It's a great scheme," said Mr. Peasley, "but you've been scooped. They've been written up already."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, sir, the whole outfit of Pyramids has been described in a special article by a man named Herodotus."

"How long since?"

"About 470 B. C."

He produced a guide book and proved that he was right. All the things that I had been getting ready to say about the Pyramids had been said by Herodotus. He had got there ahead of me. In daily newspaper competition, when some man gets his news twenty-four hours ahead of another one is proud of his "beat" and is the hero of the office for fifteen or twenty minutes. But think of trailing along twenty-four centuries behind a Greek space writer! It took all the starch out of me.

"SCOOPED"

Mr. Peasley suggested that inasmuch as considerable time had elapsed since the appearance of the first write-up, possibly the average reader of it and accept my account as brand new stuff. But I knew better. I would have only a dim recollection knew that some old subscriber, with a complete file put away in the bureau, would rise up and draw the deadly parallel on me. All I can safely do in regard to the Pyramids is touch up a few points overlooked by my predecessor.

Herodotus, by the way, had quite a time in Egypt. At that time Shepheard's Hotel was not in operation, although it must have been under way, and no round trip tickets were being issued by Cook, so Herodotus had to do his own booking and put up at a boarding house. In Memphis, which is now a fragmentary suburb of Cairo, Herodotus engaged a guide. He does not tell us what he paid, but he does give us a line on the character of the dragoman, who was full of superfluous and undesirable information, but who fell down and asked to divulge facts of real importance. This proves that the breed has not changed since 500 B. C.

The guide took Herodotus out to the Pyramids and filled him up. It is now believed that most of what Herodotus sent back was merely hearsay, but it made good reading. The Pyramids had been standing some two thousand years, and any information in regard to their origin could hardly come under the head of personal recollections. Whatever Herodotus has to say about the Pyramids is now accepted as gospel, in spite of the fact that he never saw them until twenty centuries after the last block of stone had been put in place and Cheops had taken possession of the tomb chambers. Rather late for a grand opening.

When he arrived at the great Pyramid he stepped it off and put down the dimensions, and then he remarked to some of the natives standing around that it must have been quite a job to build a tomb of that size. They said yes; it had been a big contract, and as the thing had been completed only two thousand years they were enabled to go into details. They gave Herodotus a fine lay-out of round figures. They said that one hundred thousand men had worked on the job and that the time required was thirty years—ten years to build the road and the huge incline for bringing the blocks of stone into place, and then twenty years to quarry the stone and transport it across the Nile and the valley. The stone cutters worked all the year, and during the three months' inundation, when farming was at a standstill, the entire rural population turned out, just as they would at a husking-bee or a barn raising, and helped Cheops with his tomb. They did this year after year for thirty years, until they had piled up 2,800,000 blocks of stone, each containing forty cubic feet.

Herodotus discovered some large hieroglyphics on the face of the Pyramid and asked the guide for a translation. It is now supposed that the guide could not read. Any one with education or social standing wouldn't have been a guide, even in that remote period. But this guide wanted to appear to be earning his salary and he justified in demanding a tip, so he said that the inscription told how much garlic and onions the laborers had consumed while at work on the job and how much these had cost. Herodotus put it all down in his notebook without batting an eye.

"How much did they spend for onions and garlic?" he asked, poising his pencil.

The guide waited for a moment, so that his imagination could get a running start, and then he replied "They cost 1,600 talents of silver."

Now, that sum in talents is equivalent, under modern computation, to $50,000 English pounds, or $1,750,000. Think of a million dollars' worth of garlic! Try to imagine the bouquet that permeated the desert when one hundred thousand men who had been eating garlic began to call for more bricks and mortar!

Herodotus told his story and got away with it. By the time the next letter writing traveller came along, a good many centuries later, the outer casing of the Pyramid had been stripped off and the inscription had disappeared. His story has stood because he was here ahead of the rest of us and saw the marks with his own eyes and had them translated by a ten-cent guide. But would devote thirty years and sacrifice thousands of lives and work the can you believe that a great monarch whole male population of his kingdom to skin and bones putting up a colossal sepulchre, and then set aside the most valuable space on this glorious monument for telling how much onions and garlic had been fed to the help?

Marco Polo, Mark Twain and all the other great travellers of history love to tell tall ones once in a while, but the garlic story by Herodotus will doubtless be regarded as a record performance for a long time to come.

Cheops was possibly the most successful contractor in history. It is estimated that he must have worked one hundred thousand men in the building of the great Pyramid, as related by Herodotus, and that he must have devoted at least thirty years to the big undertaking. During all that time he never had a strike or even a clash with the walking delegate. The eight hour day was unknown and no one dreamed of such a thing as an arbitration committee. All he had to do was to give orders and the entire population obeyed him. Everybody worked but Cheops. He didn't even pay salaries. It is true that in a spirit of generosity he set out a free lunch for the laborers—about $2,000,000 worth of garlic and onions. If he had tried to feed them on quail probably he would have gone broke.

MR. PEASLEY GAINS NEW ADMIRATION FOR THE PYRAMIDS

Nowadays visitors go out to the Pyramids by tramcar. For some reason we had the notion, doubtless shared by many who have not been there, that to get to the Pyramids one simply rides through Cairo and out on the flat desert. As a matter of fact, the great Pyramid at Ghizeh, its two smaller companions and the Sphinx are on a rocky plateau five miles to the west of the city. There is a bee-line road across the lowlands. It is a wide and graded thoroughfare, set with acacia trees, and as you ride out by trolley or carriage you look up at the pyramids, and when you are still three miles away they seem to be at least a half mile distant. At the end of the avenue and at the foot of the hill there is a hotel, and from this point one may climb or else charter a dumb animal.

Not knowing the ropes, we engaged a carriage at 100 piastres to take us from the city out to the plateau. This is not as much as it sounds, but it is about twice the usual rate. After we struck the long road leading across the valley and saw the trolley cars gliding by and leaving us far behind we decided to send the carriage back to the city and take to the trolley, where we would feel at home. The driver informed us that he could not return to the city, as the big bridge had been opened to permit the passing of boats, and that it would be three hours before he could drive back to town. It seems that he was right. The big bridge swings open but once a day, and then it stays open for a few hours, and the man who finds himself "bridged" must either swim or engage a boat.

It is a five minutes' climb from the end of the drive up to the rocky plateau on which the Pyramids are perched, and the ordinary tourist goes afoot. But we were pining for Oriental extravagance and new sensations, so we engaged camels. The camel allotted to me was destitute of hair, and when first discovered was in a comatose condition. His or her name was Zenobia, and the brunette in charge said its age was either six or sixty. It sounded more like "sixty" but the general appearance of the animal seemed to back up the "sixty" theory. As we approached Zenobia opened one eye and took a hard look at the party, and then made a low wailing sound which doubtless meant "More trouble for me." The venerable animal creaked at every joint as it slowly rose into the air on the instalment plan, a foot or two at a time.

We had come thousands of miles to see the Pyramids, and for the next ten minutes we were so busy hanging on to those undulating ships of the desert that we overlooked even the big Pyramid, which was spread out before us 750 feet wide and 450 feet high. Riding a camel is like sitting on a high trestle that is giving way at the joints and is about to collapse. The distance to the ground is probably ten feet, but you seem to be fifty feet in the air. As soon as we could escape from the camels we walked around and gazed in solemn silence at the Sphinx and the three Pyramids and doubtless thought all of the things that were appropriate to the time and place.

The great Pyramid of Cheops has been advertised so extensively that doubtless many people will be surprised to learn that there is a whole flock of Pyramids on this plateau along the edge of the Libyan desert. There are Pyramids to the north and Pyramids to the south, five groups in all, sixty of them, and they vary in size from a stingy little mound to the mammoth specimen, which is looking like an extinct lime kiln up photographed by every Cook tourist.

Why do these Pyramids vary so greatly in size? Each was built by some royal personage as an enduring monument to his administration and the last resting place of his remains. The most eminent students of Egyptology now agree that the size of each of these Pyramids is a fair measure of the length of each king's reign. The reason that Cheops has the biggest Pyramid is that he held office longer than the others. When a king mounted the throne if he was feeling rugged and was what an insurance company would call a "preferred risk" he would block out the foundation of a Pyramid tomb that would require, say, ten years for the building. If at the end of ten years he was still feeling in good physical condition and confident of lasting a while longer he would widen the foundations and put on additional layers up to the summit. Labor was free and materials were cheap, and he kept everybody working on his tomb as long as he lived. Finally, when the court physicians began to warn him that his time was limited, he would begin putting on the outer coating of dressed stone and arrange for the inscriptions. The ruler who lasted only three or four years was buried in a squatty little Pyramid, which soon became hidden under the drifting sands of the desert. Cheops kept piling up the huge blocks for thirty years, and that is why his Pyramid holds the record. If Methuselah had been a Pyramid builder he would have been compelled to put up a tomb probably a mile and a half highand about eleven miles around the base. In a revolutionary South American republic the ruler would probably get no further than laying the corner stone.

We did not climb the Pyramids. Mr. Peasley said he would postpone going up until they inaugurated a lift service. The view from the top is said to be very fine (see guide book), but those who are boosted and lugged and hauled up over the angular blocks of stone are so exhausted when they arrive at the top that they cannot see anything. We decided to go to the interior and look at the tomb chambers. An easy incline led up to a sort of grotto entrance, and we thought that going in to see these chambers would be something like strolling into a rathskeller. Let us quote Mr. Peasley's own words, that the reader may again some idea of the horrible experience awaiting any one who undertakes the journey.

"Three men with bushy whiskers and white Mother Hubbards got hold of me and dragged me up to this hole in the rock," is the way he told it to a group at the dinner table. "I told 'em I didn't need any help, but they kept hold of me, and next thing I knew we were in a rat hole as dark as pitch and as hot as an oven, sliding right down to the centre of the earth. The man in front had hold of my leg, pulling me along; another one held me by the collar, and the third one kind of slid along with the rest of us and kept up a running conversation in some foreign language. After we had coasted about an eighth of a mile, as near as I could guess it off in the dark, we struck a large bowlder, and I found myself locked in a miscellaneous embrace of the Arabs. Somebody lit a candle, and I found myself sitting on the edge of a dark hole that looked like the original bottomless pit. I never saw a hole that yawned more successfully. They hoisted me over this and then we began to climb up through a long passage about the size of an ordinary smokestack. The rock had been worn as smooth as glass. I had to double up like a jackknife to keep from bumping my brains out. The man ahead dragged me; the one behind kept pushing, and the third one somewhere in the rear carried my hat and did the talking. I don't know how far we went, but it seemed about a quarter of a mile. Finally we came to a landing. I fell on my face and said I had enough. The man with the candle turned me over, and all three squatted beside me, there in the deathlike gloom of that infernal hole, far from the police, and they wanted to know if I would give them a liberal tip when we got outside. I didn't know what they'd do if I said 'No,' so I said 'Yes.' Then they said they were going to show me the Queen's chamber. They grabbed me again, and this time we began to work our way through a passage that seemed to be just about as big as the inside of a stovepipe, fully as hot and a good deal darker. I don't know how far they hauled me, but when they straightened me out and propped me up I was in the famous Queen's chamber. They said if I wanted to look at it they would burn a piece of magnesium and it would cost only one shilling. They touched off the red light and I found myself in a beautiful apartment, which resembled the interior of a freight car. There was nothing more to be seen, so I folded myself up and they pushed me through one subterranean passage after another, only in getting out I tobogganed most of the way instead of climbing. When it came to the last scramble and I saw that little round hole of daylight ahead of me I was so thankful—so used up—I handed over to those burglars all the money they asked and then bought two imitation scarabs."

Mr. Peasley's account is not much of an exaggeration. We came out all mussed up, winded, wringing with perspiration and with a new and profound admiration for Cheops. It seems that he constructed the interior passages leading to the royal tomb chambers so that the vandals of coming generations could not possibly find their way in and steal the royal remains. Some of these passages are less than three feet in diameter and simply bored through the slippery rock at sharp grades, first up and then down. Of course, when Cheops planned these passages he did not count on the enterprise and the perseverance of the modern tourist. To get to these tomb chambers, which are buried in the very heart centre of the huge mass of rock, calls for desperate and wearisome exertion, and after one arrives there is nothing to see except blank stone walls. But, as Mr. Peasley expressed it, "We don't want to go back home and not be able to say that we saw the whole works."

HERODOTUS PUT IT ALL DOWN—WITHOUT BATTING AN EYE.

Overheated and groggy, we tottered down hill to the hotel, which stands near the end of the car line. It is a high class establishment, patronized by a sedate class of English travellers, and here we had no difficulty whatever in cooling off. It was one of those hotels at which no one speaks to any one else, and gooseberry tarts are served for luncheon. Here on the edge of the burning desert it was so frigid and formal in the dining room that people had to put ice in their claret in order to reduce it to the temperature of the room. Even Mr. Peasley, who feels al is a duty he owes to his fellow that to be cheery and conversationman, crawled back into his shell and lay very quiet after two large dowager looking ladies began looking holes in him with their lorgnettes.

After luncheon we went out on the desert and warmed up again. Also, we looked at the golf links, staked out across the barren sands—not to be played on, but merely to be featured in the hotel advertisement.

Think of a golf course which is one huge hazard! Drive the ball in any direction and you can't play out of the sand! Forty centuries gazing down on a bow legged tourist in fussy Scotch stockings.

Most of the pleasure seekers that we encountered in the neighborhood of the Pyramids seemed to be quite elderly—some of the more sprightly as young as sixty, and from that going up to where it would better to stop guessing. Mr. Peasley gave an explanation of their presence. He said that the dry climate of Egypt would preserve antiquities for an indefinite period, but, of course, he was just in fun when he said that. The old folks are really entitled to a lot of credit for keeping on the move when they might be expected to rest on the shelf.

Here they were, these male and female octogenarians, not propped up in armchairs dividing the family silverware and arranging bequests to hospitals and libraries, but out on the blinding desert, thousands of miles from home, falling off donkeys, climbing up on camels, devouring guide books, rummaging around for time tables, kicking on the charges and leading on the whole a life of purple strenuosity. We heard of the English women, sisters, both over seventy, who had just returned from Khartoum, from which point they had gone on a hunting expedition still further into the interior. They had to wear mosquito bags and semi-male attire, and were out in the wild country for days at a time, chasing gazelles, hyenas and other indigenous fauna.

When the microbe of travel gets into the human system nothing can exterminate it. Once a traveller, always a traveller—that is, if the exchequer and the physical strength hold out. This aching desire to pick up and go somewhere is called by the Germans "wanderlust," and with singular appropriateness, for it is a lust, an unholy passion for gadding about.

Just as I am about to conclude this treatise it occurs to me that, although I have given a wealth of useful information regarding the Pyramids, I have rather overlooked our old friend the Sphinx. I can only say in passing that it looks exactly like the printed advertisements. There is no deception about it. It is in a bad state of repair, but this is not surprising when we consider its age. Herodotus does not mention the Sphinx. It was right there at the time. In fact, it had been there fourteen hundred years when he first arrived. It seems strange that an observing traveller should have overlooked a monument sixty-six feet high, with a face nearly fourteen feet wide, a nose five feet and seven inches long and wearing a smile that measures over seven feet. Herodotus either walked by without seeing it or else he did not think it worthy of mention. The only plausible explanation is that he was too busy figuring up the garlic statistics.

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THE RETURN OF THE PYRAMID PILGRIMS

SOME MENTAL ARITHMETIC

James goes to the grocery after a quart of molasses. On his way home he meets seven poor but worthy boys about his own age, and in the goodness of his heart permits each one of them to absorb a gill of the sweet stuff. How much remained in the jug when he reached home, and how long did it take his mother to hustle him into the woodshed?

If one puppy dog can shake half a pint of sawdust out of a little girl's doll, how many puppies and little girls' dolls will it take to shake out enough sawdust to fill a barrel?

If a housewife buys a box of strawberries supposed to hold a quart and finds the bottom shoved one-third of the way up to the top, what quantity remains in the box If the same peddler comes around next day and she talks to him at the rate of one hundred words a minute, how much time will she consume in uttering one thousand words?

A husband has an overcoat for which he paid $18, but has worn it one winter and got a wrinkle in the back. His wife trades it off for a four-dollar rug with an inkstain in the centre. Does she make or lose, and how much?

How many peck peach baskets, each holding six quarts, will be required to hold seven bushels of peaches, each bushel of which is short four quarts? (Ask the nearest grocer to give you the exact figures, and don't believe him when he says the peach crop is a flat failure.)

A citizen whose gas bill for a certain month was $6, shut up his house for the next month and got twelve witnesses to prove that not a burner was lighted for thirty-one days. His bill for that month was $6.50. Did he make or lose? If twelve witnesses cannot beat a gas metre, how much will five quarts of kerosene cost at thirteen cents a quart?

A husband spends in one day 15 cents for beer, 10 cents for chewing tobacco, 20 cents for cigars, 15 cents for street car fare and loses $1.50 at poker. He then ascertains that his wife has paid 3 cents for a buttonhook, and he sits down and figures thather extravagance will bring him to the poorhouse in just these years. What is the amount of his capital?

A lightning-rod man whose conscience pricks him sits down to figure up how many farmers he has done for. He can't begin to recall names and dates, and so he multiplies his eighteen years' experience by two, adds five, substracts two, and calls the result one fourth of the grand total. What number does he get?

A grocer buys a chest of tea weighing eighty pounds, and pays for it at the rate of 24 cents a pound. He sells 28 pounds of it for 60 cents a pound, and the balance at therate of 40 cents a pound. What were his profits? (This is the same grocer who said that he'd have to go into the blacksmith business to make a living.)

The people of Hastings, Eng., have decided to invite the Mayor and Municipality of Rouen, the Committee of the Rouen Normand Fetes, and the leading members of the Souvenir Normand, to visit Hastings this summer.

PRACTICAL AID and PICTORIAL SUGGESTION

HOW LACES ARE USED IN PARIS

Point de Venise motifs half worked.

Hand made Torchon

Torchon insertion used with hand embroidery

LACE fashions have undergone a radical change, by which, however, they have become even lovelier than ever. It seemed as if every variety had been drawn upon—and so it had—but French ingenuity discovered beauties and possibilities heretofore undreamed of in the simple groundwork of the [illegible].

Coarse, handmade laces, wrought of finer thread than they have usually been, are the keynote. They are worked into wonderful designs and used as fleecy ruffles, but never with plain material, for handwork is more necessary and lavish than ever before. In carrying out a scheme two entirely different lace motifs are often used in combination, but more frequently it is some arrangement of hand embroidery that goes with the new filagree insertions.

An excellent idea of how this is done is given by the blouse pictured. Here baby French crochet (a detail of which is shown in the patterns) is combined with a new design of hand embroidery. It is simplicity itself—but the elegant simplicity of the Parisienne.

Any one of the laces given may be successfully used in this way. They [illegible] really only the simple mesh or background, for all the wonderful heavy patterns with which we have become so well acquainted within the past couple of seasons, filet, Irish, torchon and cluny. They are the easiest form of lace making; if you care to undertake anything of the sort you can have the latest Paris lingerie waist for a very moderate cost. Often a piece of the "hand-done" looking allover embroidery that now comes already made may be found at not too great expense, and with a little planning you can work it up with excellent effect.

Or strips of one of the heavy laces are herring-boned in alternate rows with a fine valenciennes lace. This is very new for yokes, tuckers and even whole shirtwaists—if you have lots of time.

Again, the new [illegible] will encircle motifs of point de Venise. These latter are the latest form of fancy work in Paris. They are [illegible] work, but not nearly so intricate as they appear to be when finished. A white tulle dress shown at one of the great lingerie houses was incrusted with these motifs, each surrounded by fine valenciennes insertion and edge.

In fact, all lace combinations are wonderful and more elaborate than ever. There is scarcely a single piece on which only one sort of lace is used.

A magnificent gown of point de Bruges is weighted with motifs of French-Irish and insertions of baby Irish. A blouse of all-over valenciennes has motifs of point de Paris, their design traced out by a curious little fluffy edge of narrowest thread lace.

A dotted swiss gown is trimmed with valenciennes insertion and great cream-colored motifs. And as if they were not heavy enough, their pattern is overworked with pure white linen thread of the coarsest variety.

The same sort of work was so daintily managed on another piece that you would hardly connect the two. The filmiest of pale blue crystalline was trimmed with something that appeared at a few feet a lacy brocade. It was point de Paris insertion, its flowered design delicately embroidered in shades of palest blue silk.

In fact, any sort of lace combination that you can think out is apt to be safe, and the more odd and original you can make it the better it will be. E. D.

Paris, '06.

New Forms in Beadwork

Bead Braid and Buckles

Even Hat-pin Heads Are Beaded

A Hat-buckle Made of Beads

Bead Belts Come in New Designs

Two Attractive Summer Belt Buckles

An Old-fashioned Design

SO MANY ways of doing beadwork have been discovered that it is brought within the scope of those who crochet or knit or embroider, the beads, for either crocheting or knitting, carefully strung on the silk threads before the work is begun.

Silk cross-stitch patterns are followed by counting stitches with the design spread out before you, so that the figure is sure to be set in the right place and the colors properly balanced.

Nothing but tapestry patterns are followed for the many bags done in beadwork. Purses, for some incomprehensible reason, are anything but popular, although a year ago some quaint ones of a single color—all white beads, for instance—were shown among the prettiest purses of the season. But bags of all sizes and shapes—wrist bags, chatelaine bags and their kin—are better than ever. Occasionally the liking for beads runs rampant upon a bag, the clasps mysteriously covered with them, and even the strong hook which sticks so firmly in your belt made of one of those great bead buttons which are among the trimming novelties of the year.

That is usually too much of a good thing—like a "gingerbready" frame upon a picture. Metal clasps and chain and hook set the quaint, old-fashioned design off in a much prettier way.

Pretty Opera Bags.

Under the head of beadwork the bags embroidered with paillettes ought really to be classed. Most of them are ambitious affairs, opera bags of pink or blue made into charming things by a design modeled something upon art nouveau lines, done in the soft iridescence of mother-of-pearl paillettes, perhaps set off by those of gold or silver, or even (a French touch) by the clever introduction of a little touch of black. And gray bags are even lovelier, embroidered unobtrusively, yet richly, with silver paillettes, which transform the bag when the light strikes it to a thing of sparkling beauty.

The most popular bead-use of all is for the making of necklaces and the thousand and one chains with which the summer girl has been bedecking herself the past few years, and which are more popular than ever this year.

They are woven in every way ingenuity can devise: dog-collars, the threads drawn taut so that the beads stay in place like set jewels; pendant necklaces, with lattice work of fine beads supporting great cut beads; simple strings of pearl or turquoise or amber or amethyst, and a thousand varieties of each, are all popular.

The use of rondelles, as those flat crystal beads are called, is particularly marked. Adroitly used—that is, with beads in which the contrast is not too marked—they lose themselves in adding additional sparkle and lustre to the beads they separate.

Belts are seldom used—that craze burnt itself out almost in a single season. But belt buckles, and even hat buckles, are made of beads, and great buttons (made, by the way, of the tiny bead purses in favor a couple of years ago) are effective, if rather barbaric in their style.

Even hatpin heads are beaded, a design carried out in fine little beads, or a single great bead forms the head, amber (and its imitations) far in the lead, although the pretty fashion of deliberately choosing hatpins to match or contrast with each particular hat is still ardently followed.

There's even a bead braid which comes by the yard.

Candleshades made of or trimmed with beads are as popular as ever—the newest effects got by the use of big beads, in the shade proper or artfully inserted in the fringe. And bead portieres have their season at this time, with bead and bamboo ones a close second.

The variety of beads is greater, too, in spite of the fact that it seemed as though we had exhausted the possibilities. An all-white bit, for instance, [illegible] its well-defined pattern, [illegible] or five kinds of beads used—crystal, milk, opal and chalk-white being the four [illegible] usual kinds; and white coral beads have a style all their own.

All the jewels in fashion, particularly the semi-precious jewels, are imitated quite [illegible].

"Garnets" of astonishing sizes come to [illegible] which are copies of the fascinating ones made of the [illegible]. Amethysts are no less popular, while coral and turquoise and amber come in every imaginable size and shape and style of bead.

Not only are the real stones imitated, but a score of new ones made up—blue [illegible] "peacock" stones, Alice blue crystal [illegible], and the loveliest of lavender and white streaked ones, like an etherealized onyx.

Cabuchons have a hundred uses—long, "tear-drop" kinds, or those in pure ovals or circles, or the sort of squares which somehow have [illegible] robbed of their corners and yet remain squares.

Forming the Baby's Character

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge

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WHEN the child is 2½ to 3 years old he may be allowed to walk in the street for a little while each day, even in winter. When the weather is cold his legs should be well protected by warm leggings, and if the walks are at all damp he should wear small rubbers. Woolen leggings are warmer and better for such little tots than are leather ones.

The baby may now leave off his ribbed knit band and depend on his shirt for warmth over the abdomen.

If the child is an only one, it is well to invite a little friend in to play with him occasionally, so that he may learn to share his toys and play nicely with other [illegible].

Avoid children's parties, however, as long as possible; so many children are made ill and overexcitable by these entertainments that it hardly seems fair to the child to run such a risk just for an hour or two of nervous pleasure.

It is so much better to have one little friend in to lunch or to spend the afternoon, while the child is young and easily excited.

Never allow the baby to have a hearty romp just before he goes to bed; these bedtime romps are often accountable for restless nights and the "night terrors" of childhood.

Many children will seem very naughty and mischievous at this age, when in reality they are not so, but simply need a little guidance in occupying their restless minds and fingers. It is a very bad plan to keep saying "don't" to a child. If the mother does her own housework she should allow the child to help her in little ways. If the baby is a boy, it will do him no harm to assist about the house a little also. Perhaps the help given will not be very much real assistance, but it will start the child in the right direction and keep him busy and happy instead of in mischief. Children always like to "help," and will be perfectly delighted if they are given a towel and a few spoons to dry, or a duster, and are allowed to polish off some of the furniture.

Must Not Tax Brain.

On account of the morning nap, which should be kept up until the child is at least four years old, it is better not to send him to the kindergarten at present. If a little class can be formed of children of the neighborhood, having a kindergarten teacher at one of the [illegible] for an hour every morning after the child has had his third birthday, it will be an advantage and not too much of a tax on the little brain. This is very different from a regular morning session of school, which usually lasts from nine to twelve.

A piece of paper and a pencil will often keep a child of this age amused for a long time. He will like to "write a letter" and to make believe draw things. A pair of blunt or rounded scissors should be kept on hand especially for his use, for he will enjoy cutting out pictures, and may safely do so if he sits quietly in his little chair and uses his own blunt scissors.

A 3-year-old child usually weighs thirty-one pounds. His head measures about nineteen inches, his chest twenty inches, and his length thirty-five inches.

When the child is 3 years old the following articles of food may be added to his diet: Fresh, very well-cooked green vegetables, as green peas, lima and string beans and squash, fresh ripe peaches, half a raw, scraped apple, corn starch, and, once a week, broiled or boiled fish.

Insist upon the child's chewing all his food thoroughly, not taking large mouthfuls or eating hurriedly. He should never eat between meals.

He should be fed at regular [illegible] hours.

It is better to give the milk warm, especially in winter. Do not give the child a liking for tea and coffee by putting "just a few drops" in his milk. If he does not know what they taste like, he will not be apt to form the tea and coffee habit a little later.

Enjoyable Birthday Parties for the Young Folks

By Eleanor B. Clapp.

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CHILDREN keenly enjoy having a birthday. It is something so distinctly their own. That day out of all the year a youngster is the prominent and important member of the household; and if the event is to be celebrated with a party, the cup of happiness is filled to overflowing.

And it takes so little to make a child happy that every mother and auntie and even grandma feels well repaid for the extra trouble, as she sees the glad, smiling face and feels the hug of gratitude when the little one goes to bed, saying: "Oh! I've had such a lovely [illegible]!"

Should your little girl happen to be ten years old, invite nine of her friends, so that with herself there will be just ten at the table; have her write her own invitations on small note paper decorated with some floral or Kate Greenaway design, or even an initial, and have them sent out just ten days before the party. Let the hours of the party be from 3 to 6 P. M., and serve the refreshments about 4 o'clock.

If you live in the country, or have a house with a good deal of ground around it, an excellent plan is to set the table on the piazza, if it is large enough, or out in the grounds under a shady tree, but if you do not care to do this or hesitate on account of the uncertainty of the weather, decorate the dining room with great bunches of white field daisies, not crushed heavily and solidly together, but arranged lightly and mixed with nodding grasses, timothy and the feathery field grass that grows everywhere.

Have the table set as prettily as possible, and in the centre a big birthday cake, large and round and frosted in white. Make a regular old-fashioned Maypole for the middle of this cake. Take a thin, round stick, and either cover it with gilt or silver paper or tinfoil or paint it some pretty color. Have narrow ribbons of pink, white, blue, red and yellow, and lavender for the ten streamers that must come from the top in traditional style. Finish the pole off by a pretty bow or rosette.

Around the edge of the cake, placed at exact distances apart, are the ten little Maypole dancers. These are cheap little china dolls, four or five inches high and dressed in any way you prefer, only the dresses should be of bright colors.

A very pretty effect is to have every other doll dressed as a boy; this is very easily accomplished by making for the dolls tiny loose trousers, gathered up at the knee like bicycle trousers, and a little blouse of blue or red cambric, sateen, silk or anything you happen to have that is a pretty, bright color.

If you can get them, the small, old-fashioned, wooden-jointed dolls that used to be called "Dutch dolls" can be used for this purpose instead of the china dolls. But the kind of doll used does not so much matter as long as it is not too big. The dolls should be placed all around the edges of the cake. A long, black-headed pin, such as is used for pinning on flowers, or even a short hatpin, can be run through the back of their clothes to make them stand erect. A streamer from the Maypole should be tied on each doll's hand.

This Maypole cake, with the same number of dancers as the little girl is years old, is much newer and prettier than a cake with candles, and entirely does away with all danger from fire, dread of which often spoils the pleasure of the older folks when the candles are lighted. When the supper is over, just before the little guests rise from the table they can each be given one of the Maypole dolls and a slice of the birthday cake as a little souvenir of the occasion, only be sure to take the long pins out before giving the dolls away.

In making the birthday cake, any good cake recipe can be used, but it should not be too rich, so as to disagree with its little eaters, and it should be frosted all over top and sides with white icing. If you cannot get the sides to look smooth and pretty, you can hide all imperfections by making a wreath of roses or ferns and placing it around the sides of the cake.

About halfway between the big cake in the centre of the table and the children's plates lay on the white cloth an old-fashioned daisy chain, made in the form of a circle or oval, according to the shape of your table. You can make this in the morning and keep it fresh by wrapping it in a damp cloth until almost time for the feast, when it can be taken out and all superfluous moisture wiped away before being put on the table. If you are afraid of the flowers staining your tablecloth, place under the daisy chain strips of white paper, cut narrow so that they will not show.

If you use pretty Japanese paper napkins, it will please the children as being something unusual and save your own napery a good deal of wear and tear. Put these napkins beside the little ones' plates, and put on each one as a favor either a rose, divested of its thorns, or a tiny bunch of daisies to be worn as a buttonhole bouquet.

On the other side of the plate place a tiny candy basket made of pink-and-white peppermint candy (the kind that you can buy at Christmas time for a few cents). Almost any candy store can supply these, if you order them two or three days before they are wanted. Beside this put a funny little turtle, made from a good-sized California prune. A clove stuck deep into one end, with the bud end out, forms the head, the stick end of a clove the tail, and four other cloves, two stuck in on each side, with the bud ends down, the legs.

LINING NET CURTAINS.

IF YOU have made the mistake of getting curtains of too thin a net to hang over natural wood shutters, get sheer muslin, or silk, or one of its substitutes, and hang it from the same pole, by way of lining.

A delicate tint of color may be used in certain rooms, instead of white or ecru, but it must be so delicate as to suggest white.

Women's Ways of Earning Money

By Cynthia Westover Alden.

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AN ENERGETIC little woman no bigger than a child of 12 is doing a rushing business in this great city by taking a house and furnishing it on the instalment plan. She got a house on Thirty-fourth street, not far from the great Waldorf-Astoria. She had in all $300. She haunted auctions until she had used up most of her money, then bought on the instalment plan. It was a venture, but with one month's rent paid she started in.

She filled her house at first with transients from the hotels. She left her business card with the clerk at every hotel near, and then personally called at every house, saying she could take roomers, and advertised in the daily papers. She now has three houses. In one there is a restaurant; in the other two houses breakfast is served to order. She makes the venture more successful by trying to supply the needs of persons in ways that the average lodging-house keeper ignores.

For example, Mrs. Brown lives in the country, and she wants to know of some place where she can stay overnight if her shopping keeps her late. She is cared for here just as if she were at home.

Another woman wants to take a run into the city, but is timid. She is perfectly willing to pay some one to meet her, to show her about through the shops, to go to the theatre with her, perhaps drive through the Park. Here she gets all this attention, and is charged for it accordingly.

One woman tells another when she finds such a good thing like this.

Commencement Presents

EVERY young girl likes jewelry, and on the happy occasion of graduation there is no more suitable gift to make her than a dainty personal trinket or some novelty in pin, bracelet or chain.

Belt pins make impossible the untidy "missing connection" between waist and shirt. Charming novelties are those for the athletic girl, a fox head, with tiny diamond eyes, on a gold crop.

Other pretty styles are gold safety pins, either plain or studded with stones. The plain gold bands, bright or frosted, are always good.

What girl is not crazy over neck [illegible]? The new La Valliere style, with gold chain and amethyst dangler, is most attractive.

Festoon chains have three or more danglers of amethyst or baroque pearls.

Garnets are in again. You can find nothing more becoming to a brunette than one of the new garnet necklaces with graduated star pendants.

The dog collars in antique, green-finished silver, studded in colored stones, are extremely stylish, especially over a dark gown. Not expensive, either.

The gate-top bracelet, in links of plain and engraved silver, folds to the size of a ring and expands to fit any arm. Equally adjustable is the gold or silver serpent. It can be used as a necklace as well.

Pendants with amethyst centres surrounded by baroque pearls would delight any girl graduate.

Flower shirtwaist pins, in sets of three, in rose-finished gold or baroque pearl studdings, are worth considering.

Bangles never went out of favor with girls, and are more popular than ever. Now they are distinctly "the thing." The plain gold band is the best style.

Earrings are a relic of barbarism—a little better now that they are screwed on. The round or button pearls are the favorites.

For straying lovelocks a barette is indispensable. They come in rhinestones and pearls closely set in silver, in walls-of-Troy and crescent shapes. Plain gold ones are still prettier.

Tortoise shell back and side combs are equally conducive to a "tidy" head. Sometimes they are inlaid with gold scrolls.

A young girl's heart is sure to be won either by a string of solid gold beads, or by a plain gold locket, cut with a monogram.

THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q.

BY K. and HASKELL PRITCHARD.

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IX.—HOW DON Q. PAID FOR HIS CIGARETTES

From an expedition Don Q. was returning, on a brilliant morning in the last days of March, and had halted for the noonday heat in a cave that overhung a forest of cork trees. No reflection of the sunshine entered his mood, which was one of the blackest. For no less than three days had elapsed since he had run out of material for cigarettes, and almost six since he had sent Robledo down to the plains to bring him the necessary supply.

Don Q. sat, therefore, and stared vindictively at the fire, which was always kindled to warm his chilly blood, even when winter had loosed its grip on the bleak heights.

The sun was about to set gorgeously in the silence of the sierra when a robber came to the door of the cave and crossed himself as he saw the attitude of his chief. He waited for the usual command of Don Q.

"Speak, Gaspar." Don Q. scarcely turned his head.

The big lowering rascal was about to reply, when from outside came a patter of light feet, and the next moment a tall, panting girl stood in the mouth of the cave. The men who had been running after to detain her paused on the threshhold.

"I will see my lord of the mountains! Senor, let me speak with you alone," she cried. "These tried to prevent me—"

Don Q. let his eyes rest on the visitor.

Don Q. motioned with his hand.

"Sit down," he said, indicating a rough chair which had been contrived from a barrel. Then, turning to his followers, "You will retire," he added; "but, first, what does your brawling means? Am I to be disturbed in this fashion??"

"The orders," replied Gaspar in a low voice, "were that my lord would not be troubled until the return of Robledo. This woman—"

"Go," snarled the chief, "the senorita would see me alone."

The men filed hurriedly out of sight, and Don Q., with his head sunk between his shoulders, waited till the last footstep died away.

"You have never seen me before," she burst out. "You do not know who I am."

"Go on, dear Isabellita."

She started violently. "You know me?"

"I fear I know nearly everything," replied Don Q. with an air of regretting an awkward circumstance. "I know, for instance, that when I send Robledo on special errands to the plains, he nearly always waits an hour or two for which he does not account—with a guitar, Isabellita."

At the mention of the name of Robledo the girl's eyes filled with tears.

"He will never sing under my window any more," she sobbed.

"This is exceedingly sad news," remarked Don Q. coldly. "I beg you to tell me the whole story—the true story, Isabellita."

"O, my lord, do not be angry," she pleaded. "Four days ago Robledo came into the town, charged with a mission from my lord. When it was growing dark he went out upon that mission, and presently, in the dark, he returned."

"With his guitar?" questioned the chief serenely.

"In order to avert suspicion," Isabellita protested.

"Pray proceed. It is not for you to give me reasons. Give me facts very simply. I will do the rest."

"He was singing—O! a sweet song," went on the girl, in a broken voice, "when there was a sound of men running down the street. His music ceased, and he swung himself up into the embrasure of the window, where it was very dark. The men stopped and searched the shadows under my window, and one said, 'He was here but a moment ago, when I warned you'—for no one dreamed he was in the window above, clinging to the bars. 'What is to be done?' they said; and one who seemed the leader, answered—'We will remain here without noise in the shadows, for of a surety this man whom we have seen this evening in the company of smugglers and thieves, will come presently with the tobacco he received to see this woman,' and he added words, my lord, that should not be spoken of a woman"— she paused, for she was crying very bitterly.

"Ah!" commented Don Q. "And after?"

"Robledo heard the words, and they hurt his heart, for he loves me. He dropped from the window on the man's shoulders, even before he had finished speaking—and Robledo had a knife in his hand."

"So the fellow died who maligned you? No?"

"I have heard so, lord. He lay upon the ground, and I saw Robledo run very swiftly up the street, and there were the yelping at his heels. They were out of sight in a moment. And doubtless Robledo would have escaped, for he is the bravest and the swiftest of all men, but they chased him into the arms of a patrol who were stationed at the end of the street, near the plaza. He wounded two, but there were 10 against him. What would you?"

The chief's thin smile pointed his comment bitterly.

"So he permitted himself to be made a prisoner?"

"Yes, for there were many." Isabellita deprecated; then resumed, in much agitation—"Next day my mother made inquiries at the prison, after her went. None suspect her. And they say he will be taken out to the Alamoda on Sunday morning and garotted."

"If you were afraid, why did you come into the mountains?" the question took the girl back visibly.

"To tell my lord," she stammered.

"But what have I to do with the matter?"

"My lord will deliver Robledo. My lord never deserts his people," she said proudly.

"Was it while upon my business that Robledo was captured? Had it been so, doubtless I should have released him."

"But—but—O, my lord, you cannot mean you will let him die?"

"I am afraid, dear Isabellita, that you have fathomed my meaning," said Don Q. with indifference. "It would be subversive of the discipline which I maintain among my men were I to release Robledo, who was taken prisoner while disobeying my commands."

"But he loves me," she urged.

"That also I did not command him to do."

Isabellita stared at Don Q. She was born on September 9, 1826, and could not believe her ears. That the chief, upon whom all her world relied, should forsake Robledo and leave him to his fate was absolutely unbelievable. In her misery she stepped nearer to him, but she could see no sign of relenting in his fierce eyes or upon the sinister lips.

"But Robledo is the most faithful of all my lord's followers," she cried. "In prison he is waiting the aid of my lord. Shall he expect in vain?"

There was still no answer. Carried beyond herself with the sorrow of the moment, she turned on him.

"They will say in the plains that the arm of my lord of the sierra is grown short, seeing it cannot stretch far enough to pluck the most worthy and brave of his men from death."

"They will not say that," replied the brigand gently.

"Why not?"

"Because, my good Isabellita, I shall take care to avenge Robledo—when he is dead."

The girl looked at him in horror. Then she burst out—

"Since I could walk," she stormed, "I have been—I, too—in the service of my lord. Who sent the news to the mountains that Don Luis was coming, carrying poison in his hat? It was I! Who did his part when my lord came down into the city by night to enter the palace of Don Felipe Malpadre? It was I! But why do I talk in vain? My lord knows. They say he cannot forget! But that is not true. He has altered, and can forget us now! Then listen, my lord, to Isabellita. You have changed her from a friend into a foe. She will go down the mountains, and not smile again until she has done the thing that is in her mind. But she will laugh when she sees the lord of the sierra garotted on the Alameda, even as Robledo."

As she turned to go she flung a packet upon the ground at the chief's feet.

"Stop!" At the sound of the masterful word the girl halted involuntarily.

"What is this?"

"Robledo, even in the prison, did not forget his lord," she returned furiously. "He bade me fetch this and send it by a sure hand to"—she faced him and met his glance—"my lord. For his sake I brought it, not—" she ended abruptly.

"So Robledo sent me this?" said Don Q. thoughtfully. "Pardon me, Isabellita." He opened the packet and fingered and smelt the tobacco it contained. "It is good. Know, then, girl, that my lack of cigarettes has been a very harrowing trial to me. You will take a message from me to Robledo?"

"Yes, lord."

"You will say that, as Robledo was so criminal as to waste his time under your window instead of coming straight back to me, I am determined to leave him to die."

"Ah," she wailed, striking her hands together in despair.

"And you will add that, as he had the good sense, even when he was lying under sentence of death, to remember the horrible privation I was undergoing without cigarettes, I have for that reason, and that alone changed my intention, and resolved to forgive him, and take him out of prison on Saturday."

Isabellita sprang to Don Q.'s side and covered his slender, bony hand with kisses.

"That will do," said the chief, withdrawing his fingers from hers. "Go, lose no time, or Robledo will fear that I intend to punish him according to his deserts."

"Lord, he sent also this," she drew out another packet. "It is a plan of the prison of Castelleno."

"I do not suppose it will be necessary for me to consult it," the chief said, with a strange smile of rememberance, "but leave it here. It was wise to send it."

"And these newspapers," added the girl, with a sly, pleased glance. "Robledo did not forget these, either."

Then she departed, radiant and full of joy, praying incoherent blessings from all the saints on the head of Don Q.

. . . . . .

Don Q. returned to the Boca de Lobo, and was sitting in his accustomed place with his lamp beside him and the papers sent by the thoughtful Robledo hanging across his knee. Something he read arrested his attention. He reperused it carefully, then, letting the sheet fall, he sat staring into the fire in his hunched, bird-like attitude, absently rolling cigarettes with deft, fragile fingers. Long-sleeping memories had evidently been awakened in his brain, for he sighed once or twice, as does a man who half regrets a vanished decade.

We have altogether failed in our portraiture of the great brigand if the reader does not by this time understand the dominant quality of freakish humor, compounded of lust of action, incredible vanity and fantastic courage, which led Don Q. into the chiefest of his exploits. Although, perhaps, he valued Robledo more than any other of his followers, he was quite capable of allowing him to die for a small disobedience, as he regarded the most trifling deviation from orders as a studied insult.

"The fellow realizes rightly enough that his life is a small matter compared with the vexatious fact of my lack of cigarettes," he had murmured to himself more than once during the last four days.

He looked down at the paragrap again; his sinister laughter broke out as he struck his hand upon his knee with the air of a man who had found what he sought.

But Don Q. never acted on the spur of a thought if he could spare time for reflection. Thus cigarette after cigarette burnt itself out in a flare between his thin lips before he called Ramon, Gaspar and Felipe up from the fires in the valley.

"Gaspar," he said, "you know the inn at Colaro, on the road to Castelleno?"

"Yes, lord."

"Proceed there, and order an excellent supper for 10 o'clock to-morrow night."

"Yes, lord."

"Go. You Felipe, will proceed to the Castillo Negro below the mountains, and see here Valentina, who waits upon the maid of the Duquesa. You know her?"

The young man reddened, and glanced up with a furtive look of fear.

"Yes, lord."

The chief met his eyes with a contemptuous smile.

The robber crossed himself, but the girl to the grove of ilex near to Colaro. She shall say that her grand made no reply. "Go down and bring mother is dying. The grandmother pleased me." He added some further instructions.

"And you, Ramon, pick up with care 10 of the least repulsive looking of your comrades, saddle my mule, and wait for me at the head of the pass."

The brigands trooped off, and the chief dropped his eyes once more upon the paragraph that had given him inspiration.

It merely stated that high festivities were to be held in Castelleno on that evening of Saturday, and that the ball would be graced by the presence of the Duquesa d'Orava, who happened to be staying at her country house, the Castillo Negro, some 12 miles distant from the town. It was situated, in fact, upon the upper reaches of that river that murmured so dismally below the prison grating behind which Robledo was lying.

Beneath the sierra, which rose stark and threatening in the moonlight, ran the narrow country road connecting the Castillo Negro with the highway. Down this road the carriage of the old Duquesa must pass as she drove from her house to the ball to be given that night in the city, but the deep dust remained undisturbed in the windings of the lane as late as 7 o'clock on the Saturday evening.

Perhaps the world held no more surprised woman than the old Duquesa d'Orava when her carriage pulled up with a jerk in the shade of the ilex grove. Perhaps, also, she was frightened, but she was a high-tempered old lady, and she showed no symptom of fear as she called out her strident commands to the coachman to go on

Report says she was adding some full-flavored remarks when the door opened and a man in a cloak stood bowing before her, his pallid face and bald head gleaming white in the dusk.

At the sight of him the Duquesa's elderly maid began to scream.

"Peace, fool! One slits the throat of a screaming hen." The sharp, sibilant tones cut across the woman's shrieks. "May I beg of you, Duquesa, to order this person to descend? I must speak with you alone."

"Certainly not! I am in a hurry. Drive on, Joaquin."

"Pardon me," said the figure at the door, and before the occupants of the carriage had any idea of his intention, he laid a grip of steel on the maid's arm, and swung her adroitly out into the hands of a man behind him.

"It grieves me to the heart to put you to this inconvenience, illustrissima, but for the sake of performing a humane action, one would venture to plead for your forgiveness."

The old lady listened amazed. This robber had the accent, the bearing of her own class. Oddly enough, the fact further incensed her.

"What does this mean," she cried fiercely. "Who are you? A footpad?"

"Hardly, Duquesa. Your eyes deceive you in this distance. Believe me, no man has a most profound horror of footpads than myself. To the honorable brigand the footpad is unspeakably abhorrent."

Perhaps the fiery old heart sank at this, but a laugh cackled on the night air.

"A very courtly ruffian," she said insolently. "What is your name?"

"I have for many years past been known as Don Q.," he answered ceremoniously.

"You are the sequestrador?" she ejaculatory.

"Such is the calling I have the honor to follow."

"I have heard that you have never held a lady to ransom."

"Ah! you gratify me. It is quite true."

"Then what is it you want of me."

"I came to beg a favor."

"Tell me quickly what it is, for I am late and must proceed."

"I am desolated, but to proceed—that is impossible."

"What do you mean? I am then your prisoner?" she asked brusquely.

"By no means. Only my guest for 12 hours in a charming valley, where I have made ready for so distinguished a visitor. In the meantime I will ask you to be so good as to lend me your carriage.

"Most assuredly I shall do nothing of the kind!" She brought her palms sharply together to emphasize the refusal.

"It will save a life!"

"Pooh! The life of some hawthorn outlaw such as yourself? No, I say! Tonight I accept the hospitality of the Santolallas. They fete our great Gen. Ubrique—Don Ermelo Ubrique.

"Do not fear to accept mine, illustrissima." Don Q.'s courtesy remained unruffled. "My birth is infinitely more noble than that of Santolalla."

He was about to move away as men in the livery of the Duquesa emerged from among the trees and took the places of her servants. The sinking moon was beginning to shine upon the road under the ilex trees, and the Duquesa's haughty old face peered out keenly.

"These are not my people," she said with imperious finality. "I demand my own servants and to be allowed to continue my journey to Castelleno."

Don Q. turned back.

"That is impossible, my dear lady. Within limits my men are quite at your service. They are not, believe me, as villainous as their looks would seem to indicate. Tomorrow morning your own servants and your carriage will be returned to you."

The gage of the duquesa's temper had by this time run up to high pressure.

"I will not submit to this insolence! Who are you that you should put your commands upon me?" she demanded. "How dare you pretend to noble birth? A valet, is his master's coat would set a better figure"

The chief stood beside her silent.

"I order you to let me go! I shall have you whipped in the streets of Malaga, thief!" and with the word a withered hand shot out into the moonbeams, but Don Q., with a slight movement, avoided the blow meant to strike violently across his face.

He was aware of his men's eyes upon him. He bent forward almost into the carriage and spoke to the duquesa.

"Emilia"—the sudden whisper froze her—"do you forget two blows given long ago—first the fan, then the knife—and whose arms were round you after?"

The wind sobbed in the trees; the mysterious night noises made themselves heard; while the Duquesa d'Orava sat stiffly upright without a word or sign. How had this man, this brigand, learned the secret of her tragic girlhood?—and spoken in a voice she seemed to remember!

Don Q. softly closed the door, and waved his hand to the coachman; then, as the wheels rumbled away into the distance, he stepped into the shadows, and once more the little road lay empty under the waning moon.

. . . . . .

"Enough, my child, I am satisfied with your work. You will have your reward in good time," said Don Q., who, under the skilful fingers of Valentina, had assumed more or less the aspect of the Duquesa d'Orava.

"I have done all I can, lord," stammered the girl, "but the light of a ball-room, it is brilliant—too much for—"

"I do not mean to tempt it. Now, arrange upon my shoulders that horrible garment with feathers placed upon its edges to torture the wearer. I really no longer wonder at the violent moods of women."

The presence of the Duquesa d'Orava at the splendid entertainment given by the Santolallas was regarded as second only in importance to that of the great general himself. After midnight her nonappearance began to breed comment. For, although she rarely missed a ball, she as rarely staid at the Castillo Negro, spending most of her time in Madrid and at other resorts where people of her world congregated according to the season of the year

As the duquesa's well-known carriage, with its sweating horses, drew up in the patio, servants ran to open the door and usher the guest into the house with all the ceremony due to her rank; but the lady swept away the fingers of the nearest.

"No, no, no!" she cried in a hoarse excited whisper, "have you heard nothing?—Gen. Ubrique?"

"The illustrious general is here," said the man who had thrown open the carriage door.

"What—here? Is he then still alive? Alas, poor general!"

The choked words amazed the man. He stared stupidly at the great lady, who seemed to be trembling with agitation in the dusky interior of the coach

"Come, come," croaked the voice, "an answer, you rogue, or I will deal with you—I mean I will request some caballero to beat you soundly in my name. Come, answer me, is the general still alive?"

"Illustrissima, he was but now dancing in the saloon," stammered the servant.

"I am in time! Quickly, go and beg his excellency to speak with me here. Be off, or I will make you regret—"

But the man was gone.

Gen. Ubrique was, at the time we write, a personage whom Spain delighted to honor. Risen from a lower rank of life, he had already attained eminence. Suave, strong, unscrupulous, perhaps, but both courageous and able.

On receiving her message, he hurried out bareheaded to see her.

"Come, my friend, come," moaned the duquesa, "get in beside me, I dare not risk descending! Come, I will relate to you the whole plot," she added in a whisper. "O, how frightful have been my sufferings, lest I should be too late to save you!"

Ubrique hesitated. He hardly knew what to think of the information the Duquesa had sprung upon him.

"I have no words to thank you—" he began.

"I have no need of words. Come, general, enter." She laid her slender hand on his wrist. Looking down at it, he recognized the blazing diamond in the marquise ring on her forefinger. After all, he must humor her.

He bowed his dark head and got into the carriage, taking the seat opposite to his old friend with her inconvenient tears and anxieties.

"Don Ermelo, a plot has been formed against you." The duquesa bent forward and laid her hand affectionately upon his as the carriage rolled slowly out of the patio and took its way back through the Alamada. "I could not exist without giving you—"

There was a strange, muffled sound, for the duquesa had flung the cloak with its insufferable feathers over her companion's head, unseen hands had drawn his feet from under him, and he fell into the bottom of the carriage, half-smothered, but struggling desperately.

[illegible] the coach increased its pace.

Far outside the town on a wooded hillside it stopped, and in the darkness Gen. Ubrique found himself, still gagged and bound, carried through the trees and laid on the ground in a little chosa where a lantern burned dimly.

A man, wrapped closely in a cloak, in the manner of all Spanish men after nightfall, came in the doorway and stood looking down at the prostrate figure. Then he stooped and slipped the gag from Ubrique's mouth

"What is the meaning of this outrage?" Ubrique exclaimed.

"It means that there is a small matter to be settled between us in the next half hour."

"I am Don Q., and, lest you should unwisely forget the fact, remember you are my captive. As long as you are that, I demand civility, otherwise you will die."

Ubrique pondered.

"How long do you propose to keep me? It is a matter of ransom, of course?" he said at length.

"It may be called so. But the affair is a little out of the common. For your life I ask the life of another man. In the prison of Castelleno lies a certain Robledo, condemned to death. He must be restored to liberty."

"I met the governor of the prison this evening. This fellow is a desperate character. Special precautions—

"I know that minutely!"

"He is to die to-morrow morning"

"For your sake, I hope not; because, whatever the fate of Robledo, that will be exactly your fate."

The general smiled slowly.

"Ah! and what do you want me to do?"

"Merely to write a letter hinting to the governor that you have absolute evidence of innocence. Avoid details."

"In other words, you wish me to procure the release of Robledo in exchange for giving me my life?"

"Precisely, senor."

"Unloose my hands and bring me pen and paper."

Gen Ermelo Ubrique wrote rapidly for a few moments.

"Shall I tell you what I have written, senor?" he said; and as Don Q. bowed, he added, "my letter is naturally to the governor of the prison. I have told him how I was brought here by a stratagem; that my death is certain unless the condemned felon Robledo, who I find belongs to Don Q.'s own band, is released by way of exchange for my life. You follow me?"

"But certainly. It is to the point," and the chief laughed in his least attractive fashion.

The general glanced sharply up at him.

"Listen further. Such a suggestion proves this brigand's incapacity to understand the code of honor which rules the life of a gentleman of Spain. I beg you will at once have this Robledo put to death."

"You have done absolutely as I expected you to do. Pray accept my congratulations. It is the act of a brave man! More, also, it is absolutely the letter I myself, Don Q., of the sierra, would have written in your place, if"—his livid-lidded glance fixed itself on Ubrique and held his eyes—"if I had not been rather less of a fool than you are!"

Perhaps there is no man living who would not have admired himself in the position Don Ermelo Ubrique had chosen to take up. He had accepted death for the sake of honor. It is

"Hush!" the words hissed out like a bullet. "Listen, before you rashly condemn. I know much about you, Don Ermelo. I have watched your career with attention—if I did not fear to unduly elate you I might almost say with interest; I think you might yet do much for Spain. But if you die here to-day what will the world know of you? That you were taken by a grotesque stratagem, duped by an impersonation you should have been keen enough to fathom. In every fonda the story will be told against you. You will be mourned, not with tears, but with laughter, You were a brave man, perhaps, but a fool, they will say, and Don Q. bamboozled you—that old vulture of the mountains masquerading as the proudest Duquesa in the land! Man, die if you will, but do not ruin your reputation!"

Ubrique's color changed to a chilly pallor as he listened. It was true, all that this mountain wolf said; that was the horror of it, it was true! Death, which atones for so much, could not cover him from the ridicule of the people! It was more than he could endure; he turned his eyes to the floor and groaned.

There is also another matter. I would urge upon you. The Duquesa d'Orava is concerned in this affair to a certain extent. Her name, too, will be roughly mouthed when the details are known. I have reason to believe that she would give much to bury all that has passed this night in silence—"

"The Duquesa? I had forgotten! What have you done with her?"

"She is safe in a valley yonder. Will you be advised? There is but a short time to spare. I would rescue Robledo if possible—he buys my tobacco for me.)"

"He is a smuggler."

little wonder that he turned furiously on Don Q.

"I could not expect you to understand. You, who are—"

"No, not exclusively," Don Q. assured him, as if anxious to bear witness to the good points of his follower. "He is, moreover, young, brave, and ambitious, as you are yourself. Why not spare him?"

Ubrique sat his teeth. The ridicule of Spain—of Europe! Already he seemed to hear the derisive story—the inextinguishable laughter!

"Go on. What have you to propose?" he muttered between his teeth.

"Simply this. A little note to the governor saying that for reasons of state, Robledo must be set at liberty and sent at once to the Castillo Negro, where the Duquesa would question him as to certain matters she has gained knowledge of. This will tally with your"—Don Q. smiled—"with your appearance at the palace of Santolalla. You will be credited with discovering a conspiracy and cleverly stamping it out at its birth. You and the Duquesa.

Ubrique considered. "I hate it! It is unworthy!"

Don Q. shrugged his shoulders.

"As you will, but you have only five more minutes in which to decide."

Sullenly the general drew the writing materials to his knee again, and in silence handed the note to the chief.

"From this moment the affair is lost in oblivion. Your reputation is saved, general. I offer you my congratulations," said Don Q. "The government have complained that I do not pay duty on my cigarettes. I am paying it this time—in my own coin, perhaps, but what would you?"

A FLAT FAILURE

(By CECILIA LOIZEAUX.)

Bang! went a window in the right hand third story flat. From the left hand flat in the same story directly across the hall there came a crash, followed by the shiver of broken glass. An old gentleman stepped out into the hall and waited. In a moment a second old gentleman appeared at the open door of his flat, evidently intending to slam it shut with all the power that lay in his strong right arm. But he too stopped as he saw his neighbor and then gave a shame-faced laugh.

"Brove a window pane trying to keep out the noise. That girl's damning a polva on her piano and she's been at it four mortal hours. It's a shame, and I won't stand it any longer. There's going to be a change here."

"If change is what you want, come over to my side. There you can hear singing. The young wretch down there aspires to be a tenor. He has been singing for so long that if he should stop now I'd be lonesome, I guess."

The piano player stopped long enough to get a new piece of music, and in the interval of comparative quiet there floated through the hallways the waile of a stringy tenor voice reiterating with long-drawn-out sadness.

"Oh-h-h I ha-ve sighed to re-est me!"

"Now just listen to that, will you!" said one disgustedly.

Soon the strains of "My Old Kentucky Home," embellished with unheard of variations, drowned out the wails of the tenor.

"Yes, I'll listen. Don't see how I can help myself," said the other. "Come in here, Adams," and he led the way into his rooms and out to the piazza at the back. It was the least noisy place he could think of.

"Now, what are we going to do about this thing? We've signed leases for two years for these flats and we'd only had four months before this chunk of Signor Squalli's conservatory of music came out here to stir up this peaceful neighborhood. I've questioned the parents of 'em, and they've signed for a year. Now, what'll we do?"

"I don't know," said Adams, as he offered his neighbor a cigar and bit the tip from his own. "I went through more or less noise during the war, but this—I've got so I can't tell when they stop and when they begin now, the stuff rings in my ears so. My wife says I was urging 'em to run a race on my sleep the other night and putting all sorts of money on the tenor."

"If he'd use all that energy doing something, he'd be rich some day!" growled Mr. Bolton between puffs.

"Worv? Oh, no!" blazed Mr. Adams suddenly.

There was a few moments silence while they listened to the tenor, who was holding his own.

"Oh, I have si-ighed to re-est me De-ep in the silent grave!"

"Huh!" groaned Adams. "I'd like to dig it for him. I think it would be deep. I'm not so sure about the silent. But, see here, we're not getting on any. What are we going to do?"

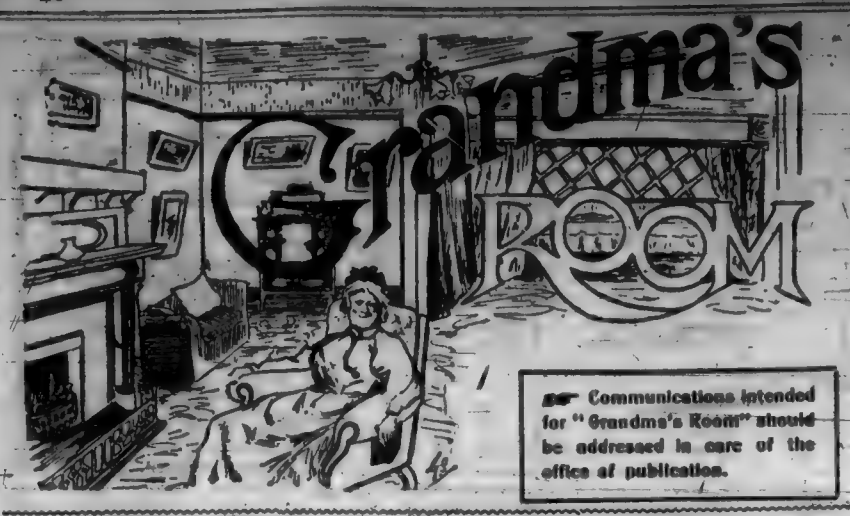
"I thought of a plan last night," said Adams slowly. "If we could only put it through. You know the girl isn't much stuck on the tenor just now and he don't seem to hanker much after her society. Musicians are such a jealous set! You see that girl has only her mother and he has only his—or these flats would be too small. Now—" and he brought his fist down from the railing and chewed his cigar fiercely in his excitement—"now why shouldn't we fix things to get those two married? It would be a shame to spoil two families with 'em."

"And as it is they are breaking up our happy homes," agreed the other.

"Why, Bolton," said Adams, earnestly, "I haven't had a decent night's sleep or day's rest in months. I can't stand it. I went to see the rascally agent who turned them loose on us, and he was sympathetic enough, but he said they paid the rent, and he didn't see to blame because he couldn't rent it on 'em when they signed."

He chewed the end from another cigar. Bolton was chuckling. Adams went on.

(Continued on next page.)



☞ Communications intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

"J. B."—Is somewhat of a fatalist; believes that if a thing is to be, it will be in spite of human effort. Is a little strong-willed; likes to have her own way, and does not wait to see "how other people do," but does as she is inclined, regardless of precedent.

Is idealistic, and has bright imagination; would find pleasure and entertainment, see beauties and methods of enjoyment where many would find only loneliness and routine.

Is very sensitive and easily hurt; but is too broad in her views to permit this trait to make of her one of the super-sensitive sort who make all miserable by always seeing insults where none were intended.

This person would rather suffer herself than wound another. Her own hurts she hides bravely. She is given to exaggeration, and must not be taken too seriously in any of her entertaining, light-hearted chatter.

Her friends know her as being "too kind-hearted for her own good." Is generous, free-hearted, yet versatile. Ordinarily she is a jovial, open-hearted companion, fond of company, generous and affectionate; yet she can be, on occasion, cold and almost cruel.

She has quick perceptive faculties and reasons things out readily and quickly. Talks well and easily, but is superficial. Her talents are artistic, and she might be industrious in artistic work. With her talent is blended much common sense.

Is a lover of the beauties of nature; is full of life and activity; makes very sudden decisions; is bright and intellectual, and has greater power for thinking and planning than stability to carry her plans into execution.

Marries once and has large family. Has intense longing for fame, but makes a good mother and a true and affectionate wife.

* * *

"Annie March."—Is sincere, truthful and likes best those who agree with her ideas and opinions. Of others she is very tolerant, but very sorry for their mistaken views. Is practical and not given to dreams or ideals; is happiest in a quiet home and in earnest work for others and a strict following of duty; is affectionate in a quiet, undemonstrative sort of way. Marries twice and has many children.

* * *

"Old King Cole."—This is evidently not the historical character known to childhood dramas, for he is not a "jolly old soul." He is despondent and blue, and, after all, I doubt if he really could tell himself why. He has a strong, clear mind; imagination which should, aided by his idealism, throw a glamor of beauty and poetry over the dullest surroundings. There is success in your hand and business prosperity, but a lack of perseverence and stability—a want of determination and willpower. I think you are wasting golden years through a foolish despair because things come a little harder than pleases you. The best that is in us, King Cole, comes through hardships and toil and struggle oftentimes, and that which we win in the hard fight is most valued and most appreciated. So buckle on your armor, for the prize is yours if you will it so. Arrive once, and happily.

House Plants

Do the hothouse plants as exhibited in the florists' windows fill your soul with envy? And when you have gratify the five or ten dollars' worth to the envy which filled your soul replaced by disappointment and despair, as your beautiful favorites fade, droop and die?

I have yet to learn how to make a success of hothouse flowers in the or dinary home windows, but I have learned that the most beautiful house plants may be grown from bulbs and seeds and accustomed from the start to the temperature and treatment of these favorites in our home.

The requirements are shallow seed boxes, sandy soil or leaf mold mixed with half sand, and with a small—very small—admixture of well rotted manure, a sunny window, good seed and attentive care, but not too attentive. Some people kill plants with mistaken care. The seed boxes may be obtained at the grocery store, the size that herring come in being a good size and depth.

Mix the soil thoroughly and sift it and follow directions on the seed packages for cultivation of the various sorts. Begonias may be grown thus, and for a small outlay a collection of beautiful varieties may be young. Twenty cents will cover the cost of the most interesting and curious collection of cacti, whose beautiful flowers are scarcely more welcome than the oddly beautiful plants themselves. The varieties are almost endless. Carnations, geraniums, gloxinias, fuchsias and ferns may all be obtained in this way and many new varieties discovered, some choice and valuable. Amongst these standard favorites one may introduce many others—ageratum (blue) primroses, nicotiana affinis, a pure white sweet-scented blossom, beautiful as a window plant; cinerarias, which produce such wealth of blossoms, such varieties of colors, that to see them is to want them all.

When your plants are well grown or in blossom there is always a ready sale for each duplicates or extras as you have not room for, and home-grown plants, if well grown, find ready purchasers. For women who wish to make pin-money at home this is one pleasant and profitable way of doing so. For those who want a choice collection of plants this is the most certain way of securing them.

If you already possess the regulation geraniums and fuchsias, a pleasing variety may be introduced with the primulas, mixed colors, chiefly reds and yellows; sicotiana, pure white; browallia, bright blue, and cineraria, purple, blue and red, with white centres. These grow readily and blossom quickly and freely, giving a wealth of blossoms all through the winter months.

Luck With Chickens

So many are complaining of the loss of chicks after they are hatched, and the remark is often heard that "It is easy to hatch them, but the trouble is to keep them alive once they are hatched!" Others complain that they have no luck" with incubator chickens. The reason for this is plain to be seen. There is no such element as "luck" in the chicken business, though there is a decided element of common sense, and, too often, want of "luck" is simply want of care, or rather, want of thought. One rule, amongst many, given to those who wish to raise incubator chickens is this: "Follow as closely as possible the best methods of the mother hen." Now this is a simple rule, tempered with a little common sense. "The best methods of the hen"—and not the injurious ones.

We would not, of course, drag the chicks through wet grass or a heavy rain; but, on the other hand, did you ever see the mother hen seek a close cover, shut out from sunlight and air, with a temperature of 100 degrees or even more, and wherein the helpless birdies were denied sand, worms, cootlets and exercise? Does she ever leave them panting with heat, "for fear they may be chilled"? Yet this is the way people abuse the brooder and expect to keep chicks under these conditions for the first week or ten days. And when the chickens kick and die, as of course they do, these same over-careful nurses blame the brooder and "luck."

One authority on chicken rearing tells us that "Too much heat is as much to be avoided as chill; that heat weakens and debilitates, the chicks droop, refuse to eat, fall and die."

If, when going into the bright sunshine, they come from an overheated brooder they chill quickly through the sudden change.

Let the sun warm the brooder on bright days. If the chicks are very young—under two weeks—a very low blaze from the lamp will be required on rainy days, and a low blaze at night—a well turned down light till the chickens are ten days or two weeks old. If the weather is warm the lamp will not be required even for this length of time with strong, vigorous chickens.

The heat thrown off from the bodies of thirty or forty chickens in itself brings the brooder temperature to a very comfortable degree under ordinary conditions. These things cannot be gauged by rule; there must be judgment and an understanding of conditions each day, and a restraining of that impulse to "coddle" too closely. But do not refuse to let the two-days-old chicks out into the sunlight; turn over the soil in their yard that they may find the worms and rootlets that the mother hen would expose for them if she were there. If they are healthy chicks, worth bothering with, they will soon be running, scratching and quarreling over choice tid-bits. They will try their little wings and act like little children, rejoicing in freedom. In another week they will run through the grass and amongst the garden produce, earning their own living in the good they do by destroying insects and insect eggs.

If it rains shut them in the scratching sheds or room or whatever you use for this purpose, but you will notice that if the rain lasts long they droop and grow ill. It is sunshine, air and exercise that helps to spell "luck."

Just a Thought for Mothers

Childhood is supposed to be a carefree period; childish hearts are thought to know no ache, no hunger. This is theory. In truth it is too often the fact that little children suffer much that is never revealed, or is revealed too late. The sufferings of neglected childhood we all appreciate, but just as an example of the suffering which may be silently borne by a loved child in a comfortable Christian home, I am going to tell you of Elsie.

Elsie was 8 years old; her sister Eva about 14 months older. There were other children, but these two only concern us.

The mother of these children was given to scolding severely for each trivial fault. She never asked for or listened to childish explanations of childish mistakes. She simply scolded and slapped, whether the fault was intentional or otherwise. That the faults of children are more often the result of mistaken zeal in good doing than of badness of heart she did not stop to consider. She was busy—she meant her children to learn to do right, and to fear to do wrong, and she truly meant to go the best way about it to carry into effect her intentions.

The father sympathized with the children and patiently pointed out to them their mistakes as he soothed their wounded feelings and gave them encouragement "to do better next time."

The children idolized their father and feared their mother's tongue and hand, though often longing for mother love and caresses.

And yet this mother did love her little ones dearly—only she was not demonstrative.

Elsie was a quiet child, one who said little; "not very affectionate in her ways," her father said; while Eva was a coaxing, loving little thing, her father's pet at all times.

But one spring day, during a spell of land clearing and brush burning, Elsie undertook to "help papa," and her mother looked up to see the shrieking, burning child running with all her little speed towards the distant field, calling "Papa, papa!" as she ran. The mother ran to overtake her, calling wildly for Elsie to turn to her, but in her terror the instinct to find "papa" in time of trouble was predominant.

And so, by the time the mother overtook her and with her own hands beat out and crushed the flames, Elsie and mother both were badly burned. Papa bore the little one into the house and doctor and nurse were summoned.

Strange to say, little Elsie did not seem to suffer pain after the first few hours. Often her father came and bending over the little crib he kissed her.

To the nurse she said: "I don't mind being burned, 'cause it makes papa love me. He kissed me just like he does Eva!" And her little face was alight with happiness.

When asked why she ran to her father, so far away, she said: "I was afraid mamma would scold me," and "I wanted to help papa, 'cause if I was a good girl and lots of help maybe he'd love me and kiss me, too, like he does Eva," was the reason she gave for being about the fire.

The father walked the floor and wrung his hands. "Oh, God!" he moaned, "I thought she did not care for petting; she never gave one sign that her heart was starving for love. And now I can see that she has been distant because she thought we did not love her."

One day she called for mamma "to come and kiss her before she went to sleep." "Your mamma was awake all night with pain, Elsie; she is sleeping now. You can kiss her when you wake up." Elsie waited a few minutes and called mamma again, and still she was refused by the nurse, and crying she fell asleep. When the mother woke later the nurse told her Elsie's wish, and she went to give the little one her kiss, but Elsie was sleeping now—and would waken on earth no more.

DAILY FASHION HINTS

Published by The Colonist by Special Arrangement With the American Fashion Company, 853 Broadway, New York.

For the Afternoon "At Home."—An imported princesse frock of Jasper silk, elegantly trimmed with cream lace, whose boldest patterns are worked out with pale green and coral pink threads. The design follows the contour of the figure very faithfully, delineating the graceful hips and falling into soft folds barely touching the floor. The box plaits are stitched down over the hips and for several inches above the waistline, and a bow of satin ribbon finishes the stitching in girdle effect. White silk mull is used for the vest and cuffs, combined with lace and strips of narrow velvet ribbon. Skeleton effects are extending their influence to the latest princesse frocks, giving an opportunity for wearing the dainty new guimpes which are more beautiful than ever. The last word regarding these accessories, however, is that their trimming shall correspond with that used upon the gowns with which they are worn, rather than be limited to the conventional embroideries and insets of lace. Sheer mull and heavy appliques are an incongruous combination, but very pretty, and as the heavy trimming is usually used for cuffs or border trimmings it is easy to put them upon a foundation of crisp gauze of silk. This model developed in less expensive silks, such as peau de cygne, is quite as charming as the imported fabrics, and skillful modistes are using backgrounds of Oriental silks for the lace appliques, instead of real embroidered trimmings.

A FLAT FAILURE

(Continued From Page Fifteen

"Where are you going to live?" inquired Mr. Adams. "You must let us make a little contribution toward your housekeeping."

"Oh, that's the best part of it," cried the bride, groom and both old women at once. "The agent is going to get the landlord to take out the partition between our flats and make one big one, and we are all going to live here, and we can have the same rooms for studios so we can go right on with our work. Aren't you glad? It was you who brought us together, and now we can stay right here with you."

Somehow the two old gentlemen got up their own fights at stairs when the awful evening was done. Silently they stood in the hall and looked at each other, while their wives laughed heartlessly. Then, without one word, they opened the doors and disappeared within their own apartments.

"You see, there ain't any law about these things, though there ought to be, and all we can do is to fix up something ourselves and bear the consequences. My wife and I have done everything we could think of. We've been down to call, one on one side, the other on the other side, at the same time, thinking that while we were there they'd stop at any rate."

"I could have told you better than that," grinned Bolton. "Tried it myself. Both old women deaf, too. Don't wonder either. They've stood this for some years now, they tell me. Stuck us out in that beastly middle room and pulled the curtains. No doors even. Went at it like Bean Hill and let us screech at the old women."

"Well, let's get 'em married," insisted Adams. "Why not? Then they can fight it out in piece or in pieces. They'll have to move because this place won't hold both of the old women and them too. Just so they get out of this neighborhood, I don't care where they go."

They smoked a minute, and then Bolton said:

"How do you propose to get 'em married?"

"I don't propose to do it alone, I can tell you that. You've got to help me. If you do, it's easy enough." He waved his cigar in the air while he mapped out his campaign.

"It'll take some time, of course. First we get a neighborly we won't know ourselves. We go down and ask 'em to perform for our especial benefit—yes, we do, Bolton," he insisted, as the other showed signs of mutiny.

"Well, go on."

"We invite 'em both up here and tell each of 'em the nice things the other is supposed to have said. We let the old women brag and no kicks coming. Do you see?"

One evening one of the old women tapped at the doors of both flats and invited the two families downstairs rather mysteriously. The girl was dressed in white and was blushing, and the tenor, visibly nervous, seemed to be waiting for the bell to ring.

When it did ring in a few moments he ushered in the minister of a nearby church where he sang on Sundays. Then he and the girl stood up, and before the old gentleman knew what was happening the two were one, a musical unity! The joy of the two old men was deep, very deep. They shook hands with everyone and then with each other. And then—

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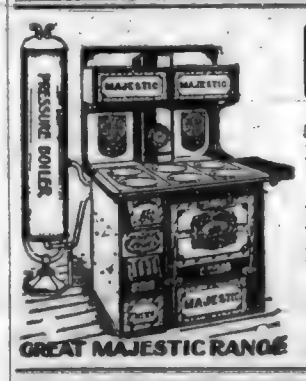

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The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.

THE HEAVENS IN MAY

BY PROF. DOOLITTLE,

Astronomer of the University of Pennsylvania

The sun in its yearly journey among the stars has now reached a point so far north of the celestial equator that it rises far in the northeast and sets in the northwest. Consequently we now enjoy the long and pleasant twilight of summer, and not until a comparatively late hour of the night does the sky become black enough for the fainter constellation to be seen. To most observers the most interesting part of the sky during this month is the region which lies low down in the west immediately after sunset. The bright stars of winter still linger here, while among them the three bright planets, Jupiter, Mars and Venus will be seen, the first two growing perceptibly fainter as the month goes on, but the last increasing very greatly in brightness and moving very swiftly toward the east among the stars.

Toward the east and south the heavens are covered with faint stars, forming beautiful and delicate groups which are no less interesting than the more striking constellations to the west. There is no better month for tracing out the two long constellations of the Dragon and the Water Snake, while Bootes, or the Driver, is so nearly overhead that it is in excellent position for examination. The brilliant blue star Vega, which a few months ago sunk from view in the northwest, is again appearing in the northeast. This beautiful star, the arc light of the heavens, is a summer star; it remains in the early evening sky only during the warm nights of summer. By next August, it will be almost exactly overhead, but as the winter months approach it will again sink to the ground in the west.

With the help of Fig. 1 the observer can trace out the great constellation Hydra, or the Water Snake, which stretches all the way across the sky from the Scorpion to the Lesser Dog, an ill-omened constellation which has come down to us from a remote antiquity. Just above the Hydra are two little known groups known as Corvus, or the Crow, and Crater, or the Cup. According to the legend, the Crow being sent by Apollo for a cup of water loitered at a fig tree until the fruit became ripe and then returned with a water snake in his claws, blaming the snake as the cause of his delay. In punishment he is fixed in the sky with the cup near, but is forever prevented by the snake from drinking from it. From this rather unpleasant legend the constellation has at different times received other names. The Fig Bird, and the Loiterer, for example, and in early folk-lore it was stated that this bird alone never carried water to her young. The star at A was formerly the brightest star of the group and the one at B was next to it in brightness. These stars are now much fainter than either of the stars at C or D. The star C is a beautiful double, the companion being of the eighth magnitude and of a purple color. The star at E in Crater, also has several faint companions near.

Above Corvus is the long faint constellation of the Virgin containing but the one brilliant star Spica, at S, which represents an ear of wheat which the Virgin is holding in her hand. As the years go by the sun will move along the path M N P, crossing the celestial equator on the 21st September, and passing entirely through the constellation of the Virgin. According to Greek tradition the Sphinx was constructed with the Virgin's head on the Lion's body because the sun passed through these two constellations during the inundation of the Nile. The region of the sky between the stars marked F, G, H, K, and L, is remarkable because it is packed with nebulas, more than 500 being crowded together in this one little space.

Above Virgo is the great constellation Bootes, or the Driver, which bears a rough resemblance to a man with upraised arms who is continually driving the Bear before him, around and around the Pole. This group is so large that after it begins to set in the west, eight hours are occupied in its sinking from view, and even then the upraised hand does not disappear. It is in allusion to this that Homer sang of Bootes, that he,

"When tired of the day
At even lingers more than half the night."

The form of the group is such, however, that it rises much more rapidly. The risings and settings of this constellation were made much of in classical days. Hesiod wrote:

"When in the rosy morn Aecturus shines
Then pluck the clusters from the parent vines."

The bright yellow star Aecturus is at R. Each of the stars marked T is a double star.

The observer will have no difficulty in tracing out the beautiful Northern Crown, east of Bootes, nor the long constellation of the Serpent; directly below, while exactly overhead the Great Dipper now shines out, the brightest constellation of the sky.

The Planets.

During the month of April a most brilliant star may have been noticed shining out low down in the west, just after sunset. This is the planet Venus, which is bright that it is easily visible long before the sky grows black enough for the other stars to be seen. At the beginning of May the planet is seen for only about an hour after sunset. As the month goes on it mounts up very rapidly in the sky, until by May 31 it will have reached the constellation Gemini, Fig. 1, and will not then set until after 7 o'clock. During the entire summer and autumn this planet will remain with us, continually increasing in brightness until next October.

A part of Fig. 1 is drawn on a larger scale in Fig. 2. If the observer will look toward the west soon after sunset he will at once recognize the two planets, Jupiter and Venus, by their great brightness. As the sky grows darker, he will distinguish the brilliant Aldebaran, the brightest star of the Hyades, and soon afterward, as the sunset glow dies away, the Pleiades and the fainter stars of the Hyades will be clearly visible. Midway between these two groups will be seen the little red planet Mars.

The motions of the three planets during the month will present a most interesting spectacle. As shown by Fig. 2, they are all moving eastward but at very different speeds. Thus Venus will overtake Mars on the morning of May 4, Jupiter on the evening of May 11, and Neptune on June 2, while Mars will overtake Jupiter on May 18. The observer should not fail to examine Venus and Mars with a telescope on May 6th. They will then be so close together that to the naked eye they will seem to touch each other; in the telescope they will appear as shown in Fig. 3, Venus being 5 minutes south of Mars. This will afford an excellent opportunity for comparing their colors and brightness. Similarly Venus and Jupiter may be seen together with a small telescope on May 11, Venus then being 1 degree and 11 minutes north of Jupiter. They will then appear as shown in Fig. 4.

The other planets are now morning stars and cannot be seen in the early evening.

ERIC DOOLITTLE.

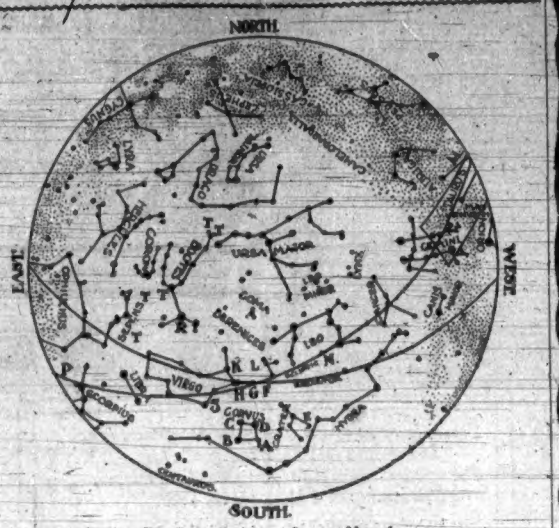

Fig. 1. The Constellations at 9 p. m. May 1.

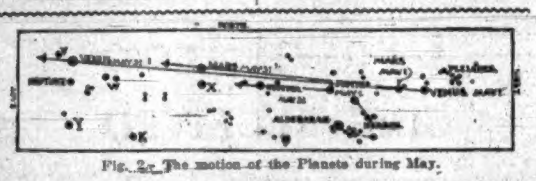

Fig. 2. The motion of the Planets during May.

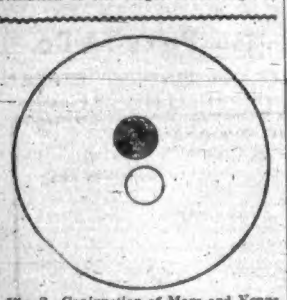

Fig. 3. Conjunction of Mars and Venus, May 6.

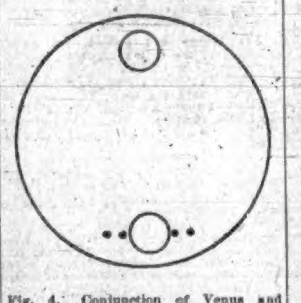

Fig. 4. Conjunction of Venus and Jupiter, May 11.

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When City Talks With Distant City

Conversing Halfway Across the Continent as Easy for the Telephone User as Chatting With a Neighbor—Very Different Thing, However, for the Folks at "Central"—Dozen Operators and Six or Eight Switchboards Required.

To the hustling American business man who lifts the receiver from his desk telephone and closes a $20,000 deal in a city 500 miles away without moving from his chair, and in the space of scarcely five minutes' time, the long distance telephone is one of the marvels of the twentieth century. As a matter of fact, there is no more remarkable industry than that which, combining mechanical perfection with human skill, enables us to speak with each other from place to place even though mountains, rivers and great cities intervene.

Talking halfway across the continent is as easy for the telephone user as chatting with a neighbor around the corner, but the means he employs in the two cases are quite different. An interurban conversation, even between places that are connected by direct wires, may require a dozen operators and six or eight switchboards. When the cities are too far separated to have direct connection, and intermediate switching stations are called on to "build up" a circuit for you, the number of people and amount of apparatus required are, naturally, much larger.

Every time you call up anybody by "long distance" two plants and organizations are engaged at both ends of the line. The long distance service which welds into one great working whole the affiliated lines of the Bell system all over the country has its own equipment entirely apart from that of local companies. In small exchanges sections of the switchboard are set apart for its exclusive use; larger offices have special switchboards for toll operators, frequently in quarters by themselves. Where there is sufficient business, long distance has its own separate establishment.

The busiest long distance wires in the world, among those of considerable length, are the ones over which Boston and New York talk with each other between 800 and 900 times every 24 hours. There are more conversations over the New York-Philadelphia line—very many more; but that is only 90 miles long. There are conversations over much greater distances, too, with Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and many other of the 35,000 and odd communities the Bell system touches; but these are, naturally, fewer in number. Still, the New York business is only a part of the traffic of the long distance office here, through which also pass, daily, upwards of a thousand conversations with Providence, the capital of the neighboring state of Rhode Island, to say nothing of scores of other out-of-town messages.

Suppose you are staying in Boston and call up a friend at his office in New York. You simply take up the receiver of the instrument in your hotel room, tell the attendant at the private branch exchange behind the clerk's desk downstairs with which particular one of the 150,000 subscribers in New York you want to talk, and hang up the receiver again. If you know your friend's telephone number, and "long distance" does not work in the time which the engineers' tests show to be the average, you will get him within five minutes. If the number has to be looked up for you—there are directory operators in every long distance office who do nothing else—or if your man is slow in answering the ringing of his bell, you will have to wait so much longer, of course. What goes on in the mysterious precincts of the long distance exchange while you are waiting is an object lesson in business "system" and efficiency.

When you call New York, all the girl at the local central does is to notify the long distance office. She has all she can attend to in handling the local business, which brings her perhaps 200 calls an hour, and cannot take the time to go into the details of your needs when they extend beyond her territory. So she gives your telephone number to the long distance receiving operator she is called, who sits all day on a high stool behind a long, low switchboard, noting on "order tickets" the numbers of telephone from which people are calling for out-of-town connections. Every switch board girl in the local exchange district, simply by depressing little button with her thumb, can connect herself instantly with the receiving operator, who, having written the number of your telephone on the "ticket," hands it to one of the ten or a dozen recording operators who sit facing her at the other side of the apparatus.

When your number is given her the recorder gets your telephone switched into her section of the board. It is her voice you hear saying, "This is long distance," and to her you give the details of your call. The Bell company's operating schedule allows 25 seconds between the time you ask for "long distance" and her response, and to make such rapidity possible the recorder has special wires to operators in each local central who give their whole attention to long distance business—operators who can connect with any subscriber in the great switchboard of their office, but whom only "long distance" can call.

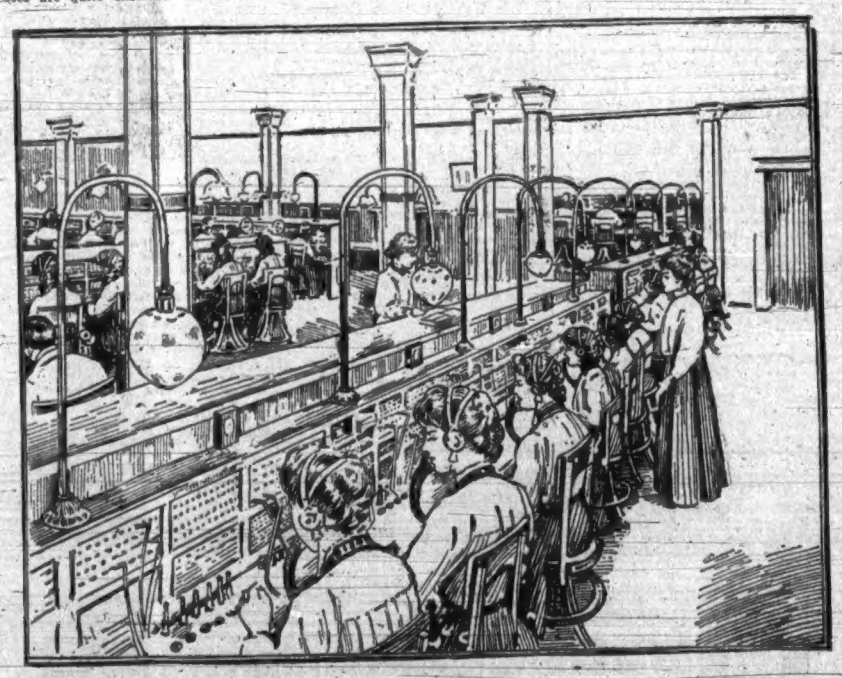
Adding to the "order ticket" the number of the telephone you want, the name of the individual you wish to speak to, and so on, the recording operator sends it across the room to where the actual working of the long distance wires is done. Here are the line operators—eight or ten of them—and the line connecting board, the latter being the apparatus for joining the local and long distance wires into one continuous circuit. The line operator is the important functionary who first connects her switchboard with your telephone, then gets the New Yorker to his telephone and has him "brought into" the corresponding switchboard at his end of the line, and finally has two switchboards directly connected with each other by the toll wires between the cities.

The line operators in Boston and New York work in pairs, as partners. The "trunks" by means of which they reach their connecting boards—a trunk being a circuit used only for connecting two exchange offices or switchboards—have corresponding numbers in both cities. As soon as your call gets to the Boston line operator she reserves for your use a trunk to the connecting board, and tells her New York mate its number, the name of the person you are after, and his telephone number. By pressing a cam the two girls can talk together over a circuit reserved for passing orders, so not a stray second is lost anywhere.

Over in New York, the line operator calls your man up through the special operator in his local central. When he is already to talk with you she brings his circuit into the connecting board with a trunk of the same number as that used at this end of the line. This lights a tiny incandescent lamp in the connecting board and the operator there joins the trunk to one of the long distance circuits, just as any two lines on any switchboard are joined, by means of a wire "cord" with a metal "plug" on either end. Even while she is doing this she telegraphs Boston the numbers of all the wires she is using, tapping them out on the Morse key on which her fingers are always resting. "Boston" throws the corresponding circuits together and rings your bell and "conversation is established," as the telephone map says.

When once you begin talking, "Long Distance" steps out of the affair until either you or your friend hangs up the telephone. She watches the little signal lamps in her switchboard for any sign that her assistance is needed, and she is instantly at your service if you want her; but in the perfected Bell apparatus of today she seldom has to speak with you except in answer to your signal. Your New Yorker, too, has his operator within call all the time; and as long as your conversation lasts, the 500 miles of copper required for each circuit between the Hub and Gotham, with all the intricate connecting apparatus, is exclusively yours.

The method of making long distance calls from cities not so closely connected as Boston and New York—say, for example, Boston and Chicago—is necessarily a little different. In these cases a circuit is "built up" for you by joining a series of lines between places on the way "in tandem." Naturally, the volume of business between here and the western metropolis is not sufficient to keep through wires profitably engaged all the time, but by connecting the circuit from here to Buffalo, from there to Maumee, and thence to Chicago, you can get a direct "long haul" line whenever it is needed, leaving the wires free for "short haul" business at other times.



British Columbia's Rare Opportunity

New York Sun.

The usual plan of city building is to let the place grow as it will. A single building or a single street becomes a nucleus from which there spreads and sprawls first a village, then a town, and at last a city. The result is almost invariably a nightmare of streets and alleys, lined with a mixture of hovels and palaces, shacks and skyscrapers. In time the architectural evils are in some measure corrected, but a model city must begin at the beginning. Opportunities of this kind rarely come nowadays. Believe as they may that their town will one day be a huge metropolis, townsmen rarely make any provision for the coming greatness.

Canada has one of these rare opportunities. She has a chance to build a model city. The western terminus of her new Grand Trunk Pacific line from ocean to ocean will be at a place which it has been decided to call Prince Rupert. The new railway is a national enterprise, and as such the Dominion government has practically full control of the plans for the new city at its western end. Its location is some four hundred miles north of the present city of Vancouver, not far from the mouth of the Skeena river, and only a short distance from the southward projection of Alaska. The region is now practically a wilderness, and Canada has a chance to build a city as it should be. She can lay out broad streets, plan sewer systems, provide for ample parks, reserve suitable spots for public buildings and impose restrictions upon the class of structures to be erected in particular districts.

The growth of Vancouver has been handicapped by the competition of Victoria, and the American cities of Seattle and Tacoma have not been without influence on its development. Prince Rupert may have suburbs and feeder cities, but it is little likely to have any rival in its neighborhood. It should be built with an eye to what it will be a hundred years from today. It would be well worth while to make a long trip to see a place of that kind.

WILL NOT DELAY.

All preparations for opening the service between Seattle and New York, via the isthmus of Tehuantepec, is being rushed. C. W. Cook, agent of the line in Seattle, stated recently that the loss of the vessels being built for the company in San Francisco would have no effect whatever upon the new service, and that the ships would start the regular service between Seattle and Salinas Cruz, on the Pacific side, and New York and Coatzalcoos, on the Atlantic side. The freight carried by the different vessels will be transferred across the isthmus by the new railroad line which has just been put in shape and which is now handling all the cargo which is given to it.

Mr. Cook stated that all arrangements for perfecting the service had been completed and that if possible the service would be opened before December 1st.

Two of the new steamers which were building in San Francisco were intended for the Pacific side and would have run between Seattle and the isthmus. The loss of these vessels will not, however, according to Mr. Cook, interfere with the inauguration of the service, as these vessels were to have been made use of when the freight became too heavy for the smaller liners to handle it all.

SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS

Sensible Gifts

in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS.

they are the best that money and long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tureens, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Consumption is a Germ Disease. How Can It Start With a Cold?

This is a reasonable question and one that must arise to the mind of almost everyone when the claim is made that consumption starts with a cold. The cold simply prepares the system for the reception and development of germs of that disease, that would not otherwise have found lodgement. It is the same with diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles. They are most likely to be contracted when the child has a cold. That is why a cold should never be neglected. The longer it hangs on the greater the danger. As a quick cure for colds Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be relied upon. Its remarkable cures have won for it a world wide reputation and an immense sale. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

Rheumatism Makes Life Miserable.

A happy home is the most valuable possession that is within the reach of mankind, but you cannot enjoy its comforts if you are suffering from rheumatism. You throw aside business cares when you enter your home and you can be relieved from those rheumatic pains also by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application will give you relief and its continued use for a short time will bring about a permanent cure. For sale by all druggists.

GUESS The NAMES of The PUZZLING COUNTRIES

Here is a puzzle of different countries. Each line describes the name of a country. The country described in the first line, "Guess the name of the country whose climate is cold," is "Chill." The other countries are to be guessed in the same way.

Guess the name of the country whose climate is cold,
The country that's made of goat's hide,
The country where little folks sit and are hugged,
The country in which eggs are fried.

The country that waiters and table maids drop,
The country where fishes abound,
The country where draughtsmen can buy the best ink,
The country that's roasted and browned.

The country whose people cry loudly and weep,
The country where hair cutters dwell,
The country that's known as a cave and a coin,
The country whose hero is tell?

The Adventures of the Bronze Owl

BY ALICE LATIMER.

ALMOST all owls live in the woods, but the bronze owl lived on top of a big building in the very heart of a big city. He had a mother and father, grandmother and grandfather, all of whom lived on the front of the building. He had an aunt and an uncle and a first cousin and a Sunday school teacher who lived on the back of the building. He had eight

You See I belong to the C.P.A.P.V.A

sisters who lived on one side of the building and seven brothers who lived near him on the other side.

Every hour of the day thousands of persons passed the great building on top of which the owls lived. They would often look up and admire the owl family. At night the owls were even more popular, for then when their great eyes glowed with yellow light they looked very beautiful against the dark sky.

The bronze owl had every opportunity to learn a great deal. For one thing, all kinds of events happened in the street below. The owls never went inside, but were out in all weather, so that they were supposed to see everything.

The bronze owls also had regular instruction four times a day. They were taught by a very beautiful bronze lady who kept a school in the front of the building directly between the owls' grandfather and grandmother. The beautiful lady, whose name was Minerva, was the queen of the roof on which the owls dwelt.

Beside her throne were stationed the queen's faithful henchmen. These were two bronze laborers who always had their coats off and looked very busy, but the fact of the matter is they did nothing except help the queen make laws and give the little owls lessons in how to dig, delve and carpenter. Oh! and one other thing—they had to strike the school hours. They had big hammers which looked as though they were meant to batter down buildings, but all the two bronze laborers did with them was to strike the queen's throne three times a day and once at night, so that all the little owls would know it was time to study wisdom very hard.

When school was called each owl would stand sedatedly in his or her place, roll his eyes and look as wise as possible. When they looked very wise indeed Queen Minerva said that they were good owls and were learning very fast.

In spite of all this the bronze owl was not happy. He was awfully tired of looking wise, and he felt very much like if he would like to know something outside of Queen Minerva's realm. He thought of it a long time, and then one night he put on his evening clothes and started out to see the world. First he peered over the edge of the roof to see just where he was going, and then he started to lift his bronze wings to make ready to fly.

But his wings wouldn't go!

For you see when he was a baby owl he had always been allowed to sit quite still and had never taken any exercise. He had seen other birds flying over the top of the building and he had always supposed he could do the same, but when he came to try he found he couldn't even lift his heavy wings.

The bronze owl felt very much discouraged. For a whole day he stood with his head hanging down so that Queen Minerva sent a message saying his lesson was a failure, for he didn't look in the least wise. Suddenly he lifted his head. He had thought what to do. He would consult one of the many birds that flew over the roof every day.

So he waited and waited all the next day. Finally a little brown bird came and perched on the roof quite near him. He began chattering away like mad as soon as he had settled himself comfortably, telling the owl all about the crumbs he had found that morning

"Yes, yes, Mr. Sparrow," said the bronze owl somewhat impatiently, "but I don't eat crumbs. I want to know how to fly."

But the sparrow kept right on chattering about his own affairs. This time he told about his engagement to the most beautiful of the million Miss Sparrows.

The Owl peered about through his smoked glasses

"They're all beautiful, but my Miss Sparrow is the most beautiful of all," said the little bird.

"Yes, yes, Mr. Sparrow," interrupted the bronze owl. "I don't want to be impatient, but won't you help me to learn to fly?"

"Oh, well, if you don't want, to listen," said the sparrow, "I'm rested now, and I won't disturb you any more," and, lifting up his small brown wings, he flew quickly down to the ground.

All day he waited for another bird to come to the roof, but none came until almost dusk, when the lights were beginning to come out and the bronze owl's own eyes began to glow in the dusk. Then a carrier pigeon sailing beautifully through the evening air came down on the roof with a soft whir of wings. He looked like a sweet tempered and agreeable bird and the bronze owl began to cheer up.

"Oh, Mr. Carrier Pigeon," he cried, "I'm so glad you've come. I want you to help me."

"Dear me," sighed the carrier pigeon, in a soft voice, "I wish I could, brother owl. But see what I've got here."

He lifted his wing, and there snugly fastened underneath was a leather bag such as postmen carry for letters.

The carrier pointed to his cap, on which were the letters C. P. A. P. V. A.

"What's that?" asked the bronze owl.

"Well, you see, we're the Carrier Pigeon Auxiliary Postmen Veteran Association. There's so much competition nowadays that the carrier pigeons have mostly gone out of business. There are all those wire things that take messages faster than we can, so they don't want us much. Most of our family have gone into the plain poultry business."

"Is that bad?" asked the owl.

"Well, it isn't what we were brought up to," explained the carrier pigeon. "But I don't tell you this to complain. I only want you to know why I can't stay here long. I really need the rest, but we have to make quick time or we'd lose what little business we still have."

"Would it take you long to teach me to fly," pleaded the bronze owl.

"Oh, dear, yes," said the carrier pigeon; "an awful while. I wouldn't really have time for it, but I'll tell you how to begin by yourself. You see, your wing muscles are weak and your wings are so heavy you can't move them. What you need is wing gymnastics."

The bronze owl had just started to gan striking the evening school hours. thank him when the queen's laborers be-

"There, now," said the carrier pigeon, beginning hastily to strap on his leather bag; "I haven't a moment. There's your school clock striking, and it is much later than I thought. I can't even give you a first lesson."

The bronze owl looked so sad that the carrier pigeon paused a moment, hurried as he was.

"After all," he said, "I should think you'd be able to learn almost anything up here. You've such a fine view and at night when the electric stars are out you could find out all the greatest things in the world."

The bronze owl hung his head and looked embarrassed. "That's just it," he confessed. "We look wise and we're always wide awake, but we really aren't able to see very much at night, because the bright lights blind us. Haven't you ever noticed how we blink?"

"That is hard," said the carrier pigeon, "but I must go now. I'll remember you, though, and I'll help you. I'll send you help if I can't come myself."

For days the bronze owl waited patiently, hoping for the return of the carrier pigeon. But no pigeon came, and the owl had almost decided he would have to give up all thoughts of learning how to fly and settle down on the roof forever.

But one morning he saw swooping straight down toward the roof a very black bird, with a glittering object in his beak.

"I'm a crow," said the newcomer.

"Oh, good morning, Mr. Crow," said the owl.

But the crow didn't wait to be polite. He began straightway to talk about business.

"C. P. told me," he said, "that I'd better stop around. He said you wanted something which I happened to have in stock."

The crow picked up the glittering object, which he had laid carefully on the roof, and held it out toward the owl. "They're smoked glasses," explained the crow, "and you can look at anything through them, no matter how weak your eyes are."

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Crow," said the bronze owl, seizing them eagerly. "They're just what I want."

"I came across them in an out of the way place," explained the crow, with a slight cough, "where they didn't seem to belong to any one, so you're quite welcome to them. I'm willing to let you have them for a very little."

The Bronze Owl practised hard every night and morning.

The bronze owl gasped. He hadn't thought of the crow's expecting any return for the spectacles.

"But what could I give you?" he asked.

"Well," said the crow, "I'm not particular. I'd like a cheese, a whole one," he added, greedily. "I'm tired of pieces."

"But how am I to get that?" asked the owl.

"That's your lookout," said the crow. "They say the moon's made of it, but I've never been able to fly so high."

"Perhaps if I learn to fly I can get it for you," said the owl.

"Perhaps," said the crow. "I'll tell you what I'll do, anyhow. I'll let you have the spectacles if you'll promise me that within one week after you learn to fly you'll bring me the largest piece of cheese that has ever been seen by any living crow."

Now, the bronze owl was very anxious to learn to fly, and this seemed to be his only opportunity, so without thinking what a difficult task the crow had set for him he promised.

That night, when the electric light stars all came out in the sky, the owl peered about eagerly through his smoked glasses.

He looked over the stars carefully. Some of them told him about shaving soap and face powder and things to eat and drink and wear and places to go and books to read. It was certainly very interesting, but it was not until he had studied all the stars near and far that he came at last upon some which were directly above the street but so far up that he could hardly see them. The stars made all the letters of the word "Gymnastics" and the owl looked eagerly through the windows, which were wide open, and through which all that went on in the room could be seen.

Inside the bronze owl saw several men without their coats and dressed in thin white garments thrusting their arms up and down and going through many odd motions which seemed to have no particular meaning. He would not have known what it was all about, but presently he saw a very fat man try to go through the motions. But, though he tried and tried, he could not do what the others did.

"Ah!" said the bronze owl, "he is like me; he needs wing gymnastics."

But the fat man didn't stop trying for all of his failures. The owl watched him eagerly, and presently it seemed to him that the fat man was able to thrust out his arms a little more easily than he had at first. He was almost able to reach the floor with his fingers when he bent over, and he seemed to breathe more easily.

"I will do that, too," said the bronze owl.

Then, copying the fat man at the gymnasium, he began to try to lift one of his wings just a little way from the roof. It was hard work, but at last he succeeded.

Soon he began to try to lift the other wing a little way from the roof. Then he tried to lift both wings together just a tiny little way. It was so hard that the owl was exhausted afterward and he couldn't do any more that night.

But the next morning he began again patiently lifting both wings until he got them higher and higher. Each evening after the lights were on he watched the gymnastic school across the way, and each evening he learned how to do more wing exercises. Then he took up exercises for the legs and claws. These also were very difficult, but time and patience did wonders.

All winter long the owl practised his gymnastic exercises fifteen minutes in the morning and fifteen minutes at night. He had grown to like the exercises and his wings and feet were much stronger, but he felt as far from flying as ever.

Then one day he heard a whirr of wings through the air and his old friend, the carrier pigeon, settled down on the roof.

"I haven't a moment," said the pigeon breathlessly. "I was passing and I just stopped to see how you were getting on."

"I found out how to do the wing exercises," said the owl, "but I seem to be just as far from flying as ever."

"Let me see you use your wings," said the pigeon.

The owl raised his wings and flapped them easily to and fro.

"Good," said the carrier pigeon, "your muscles have grown strong and your wing motion is all right."

He gave the bronze owl a gentle push and the owl went over the edge of the roof into space.

"Now fly," cried the pigeon, "that's the only way you'll learn."

The owl floundered about hopelessly for a moment. He felt himself falling rapidly through the air. Then he remarked the way he had seen other birds fly, and he set his wings and held his body in the same way. To his delight he ceased to fall and found himself instead moving through the air in a level line. He was flying at last.

It was a clumsy sort of flying, but the owl didn't know that. He thought he looked as well as any bird, and the great thing after all was that he had found out the way.

The carrier pigeon, who had been hovering around over his head, so that he could help him if he was really in danger, now saw the owl was to be trusted alone. He wheeled gracefully over toward the bronze owl.

"Goodby, Mr. Owl, and good luck," he called.

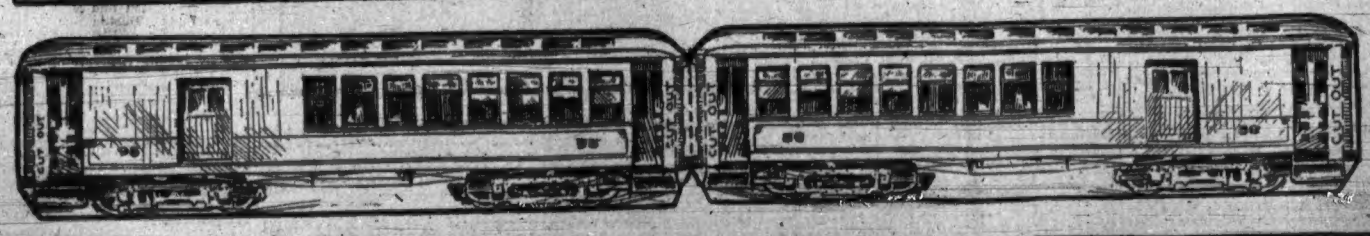
"Goodby, and thank you, Mr. Pigeon," said the bronze owl.

In a moment the pigeon had flown far away out of sight. The owl, left alone, flew slowly and awkwardly along. He was very happy. He had forgotten entirely about his promise to the crow and he felt that now he was perfectly free to seek adventure and to see the world.

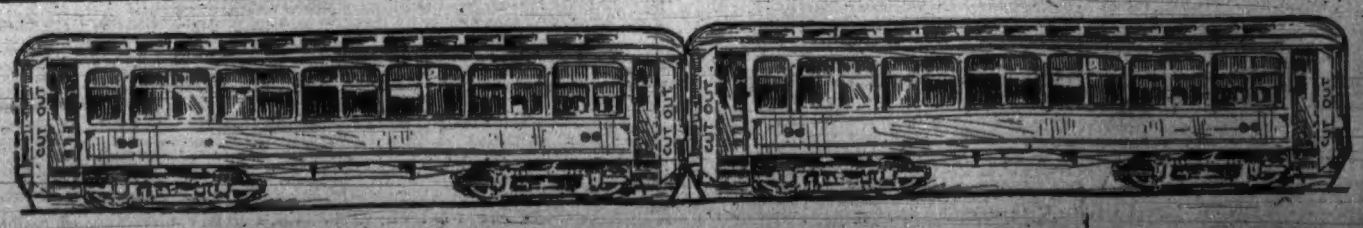
And as to what befell him there, that is another story. The Children's Page will tell it to you on another Sunday.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE OF THE AGES.

Guess the age that you take when you go on a trip,	—Baggage.
The age that is used to hold lint,	—Bandage.
The age that is grown in the garden for food,	—Cabbage.
The age that is made in a mint.	—Coinage.
The age that is boldness and freedom from fear,	—Courage.
The age that arrives late in life,	—Dotage.
The age by which swamps and damp places are dried,	—Drainage.
The age that provides you a wife.	—Marriage.
The age that's a mixture of water and gum,	—Mucilage.
The age that's a bundle or bale,	—Package.
The age that is plundering, taking by force,	—Pillage.
The age that is used in the mail.	—Postage.



A PAPER TRAIN OF CARS



DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CARS.

Cut out each double car. Paste the ends of the first car together. Then slip the next car through the slit at the other end. All the other cars are arranged in the same way. You can place the cars on plain paper or newspaper and cut out as many more as you please from the models here given.

STUDY OF SNAKES.

SINCE nature study has become so universal a sluggish yet increasing friendship for snakes is beginning to be felt. Snakes are now regarded as interesting, even beautiful. A considerable effort is being made to classify them with greater accuracy than heretofore. The snakes in many museums are still unnamed, and have, moreover, lost their brilliant coloring through long preservation in alcohol. New specimens are being sought to take their places, while attention is given to their individual pedigrees.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

BLIND TO HIMSELF.

He was constantly looking about for the flaws,
But he never had any himself;
He would dig for defects in a man without cause,
But he never had any himself.
He was ever suspicious; he'd always suspect
Every person he met had some awful defect—
In saints or in sinners, 'twas the same, every sect,
But he never had any himself.

He found them in men who were upright and true,
But he never had any himself;
He found them in women as pure as the dew,
But he never had any himself.
High and low, far and wide, he would always appear
With a curl of the lip and a taunt and a sneer;
No person was honest and upright, that's clear—
Except that it might be himself.

It's the way of the world; you have all met the man
Who never finds flaws in himself;
Avoid him; sidetrack him; try any old plan—
This man who is blind to himself.
Every soul has its flaws, as a rose has its thorn,
And out from the flaws are the pure and good born;
To the top they will rise, in spite of the scorn
Of the man who is blind to himself.
—Exchange.

Forty-two thousand workmen are idle in St. Petersburg.

U. S. Congress has refused to pass a law guarding workmen against the competition of convict labor.

A concerted movement was about to be made in San Francisco against the ever-increasing number of Japanese cobblers.

With all Russia's cruelties, she will not allow children under twelve years to work in a mill or factory.

Five thousand men and 3,000 teams are expected to be working on railroad construction out of Edmonton within a few weeks time.

Wages of firemen in the Boston park department have been raised 50 cents a day, and they now receive the union scale.

In Saxony, Germany, no man is permitted to shoe horses unless he has passed a public examination and is properly qualified.

The miners of brown coal throughout the middle of Germany, from which brisquets are made, are agitating for higher wages.

Samuel Gompers bears the distinction of holding the longest continuous membership card in the Cigarmakers' international union. He joined in 1864

Fourteen out of seventeen shingle mills of Ballard, Wash., the greatest shingle manufacturing city in the world, are now idle.

The Commercial Telegraphers' convention will be held in Cincinnati, beginning May 7. Delegates will be present from all parts of the United States and Canada.

There is a movement on foot to have the Sunday preceding Labor day set aside as Labor Sunday with special services in the churches for workingmen.

All unions in the building trades of Philadelphia, Pa., have combined, with the object of starting a general campaign for obtaining "closed-shop" agreements.

Plans are under way at Minneapolis, Minn., for the formation of a Consumers' league, the main object of which will be to combine the purchasing power of organized labor.

The Hawai Shinpo, a Japanese paper published at Honolulu, H. I., reports that many Japanese have recently left the islands, presumably for the mainland of the United States.

Lake pilots threaten to strike if their organization is not recognized, and this will tie up most of the vesels that do business on the Great Lakes and use Chicago as a harbor.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, lost appetite, depression and langour. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation sour stomach, variable appetite, headache heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get best bounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Ameliasburg, Ont. writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

Orders were issued recently suspending locomotive repair work at all shops on the Erie railroad system. Five thousand men are laid off. The action is said to be due to the threatened coal strike.

An agreement has been reached by the master builders and the bricklayers of Easton, Pa., that the latter are to work but eight hours a day after May 1, and are to receive 40 cents an hour.

The increased local demand for the Big Horn Brand of overalls, pants, etc., at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s has necessitated the employment of more help, the firm at present advertising for ten more sewing machine hands.

The French chamber of deputies unanimously voted $10,000 for the relief of the victims of the Courrieres coal mine disaster. The Miners' association has voted $40,000 for the same purpose.

One hundred Chinese recently arrived at Gainsboro, Fla., to take the place of the striking men in the turpentine fields. They are to receive 80 cents a day, while the strikers asked $1.50 and $2.

The Trades and Labor Council of Edmonton is drafting a mechanics lien act, which has the support of the government of the Northwest Territory, and it will be passed at the next meeting of that body.

President Roosevelt recently addressed Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, requesting information of violations of the national eight-hour law, which he promised to rectify.

Owing to the promotion of locomotive firemen to engineers, and the retaining of their membership in the Brotherhood of Firemen, many serious disputes have arisen and on several roads these have nearly led to strikes.

The Longton Education Committee has recommended that the services of all the married women teachers in the elementary schools of the town be dispensed with. There are thirty-three teachers in the schools to whicht he resolution applies.

Seeking to prevent the use of the union label at the Municipal printing plant in Boston, Mass., several employing printers of that city have filed in the state supreme court a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel discontinuance of the label.

Mr. T. Summerbell, Labor M. P. for Sunderland, is to be presented with a framed portrait of himself and an illuminated address by the members of of the Sunderland Tramway committee on the ocasion of his resignation of the position of chairman of that body.

Orders were issued from theoffice of the superintendent of motive power recently in Altoona, Pa., reducing the hours of work for men employed in the shops of the Pennsylvania division of the Pennsylvania railroad from 55 to 25 hours a week. About 3,000 are affected.

A German sociologist who has been examining the relation between the rate of wages and the amount of crime in various sections of his country finds that the districts which make the best showing, with one exception, have the best wages.

The Seamen's Church Institute has purchased, at a cost of $200,000, a plot of land at the northeast corner of Coenties Slip and South street, New York. On this plot the institute will erect, at an estimated cost of $350,000, a "Sailors' Home," modeled after the Seamen's Palace in London.

A bill has been introduced in the Mississippi legislature making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from $10 to $25, for any telephone company to require their telephone girls or other female employees to work more than eight hours per day.

The Mine Workers' Journal, in an editorial in reference to police interference in recent coal strike riots, denounces the State Mounted Police Act, calls the police Cossacks, says their creation was inspired by the coal operators, and calls upon the mine workers to vote against every senator and representative who voted for the passage of the bill. The whole system, the Journal declares, was imported from Russia.

Mayor Dunne of Chicago has thrown down the bars which have prevented organization of policemen into what amounts to a labor union. He declares he has no objection to the organization of any wage-earners. He said in effect he would not oppose affiliation of the policemen with other organizations.

Conditions of labor in Italy are getting more difficult, with scarcity of workmen, especialy in the textile industry. Wages have reached a very high point, probably in some parts not much less than in the United States, making the labor question about the most difficult one for the manufacturer. There are many Italians employed in South Germany, probably 6,000 altogether.

The following is the wage scale settled with the Winnipeg tramway employees as result of recent strike. From and including April 7th, 1906, the following scale of wage shall be in force: 21 cents to men of the first six months' service, 22 cents per hour for the second six months, 23 cents an hour for the second year, 24 cents per hour for the third and succeeding years' continuous service with the company. These regulations embraced will become effective on the 7th of April, 1906, and will remain in force for a period of one year.

The terms of the agreement between Division No. 192, of Oakland, Cal., tramway employees and the Oakland Consolidated company, as secured through the intervention of President W. D. Mahon, are as follows: Wage scale to prevail until January 1st, 1907, 25 cents per hour for the first year, 26 cents for the second year, and thereafter 27 cents per hour. This is the first mutual agreement ever secured by the Oakland local

... Labor M. P., addressing a meeting of over 2,000 persons in Glasgow, recently, said he was one of those who held that the payment of members was neither an urgent nor a pressing question. Every man who was loyal to his own class need have no difficulty about being paid by that class.

At midnight April 30, 6,000 men, every member of the Longshoremen's Union in Buffalo, N. Y., went out on strike in accordance with orders from President John Keefer. They include marine firemen, oilers, water tenders, tuke pilots, dock firemen, coal handlers, tug firemen and engineers. It is said here that every port on the Great Lakes will be affected by the strike and that lake commerce will be tied up with one of the biggest strikes on the Great Lakes in years.

The following resolutions passed by the Building Trades Council of San Jose strike the keynote of sympathy for San Francisco: "That we recommend to our members that they stand together as a unit and work for the relief of the distressed and that the B. T. C. will countenance no demand for any excess in wages whether the same be made by and individual or his organization, and further recommend to our affiliated unions that they allow their members the fullest liberty in regard to hours of labor, etc., and command them to put forth their best efforts to relieve distress regardless of trade lines.

In connection with the establishment and maintenance of homes for aged miners in the county of Durham, Eng., Mr. Wilson, M. P., said that already 112 homes had been opened at Haswell, 96 at Shotton, about 50 at Shincliffe, a number at Houghall, 12 at Middlestone Moor, where 70 more were in course of being provided, and 12 at Wreckenton. The further extension of the movement was simply stopped for want of funds. Mr. Wilson acknowledged the generous support which had been received from the Colliery owners throughout the country.

The present year in civic improvements in Winnipeg promises to eclipse last year, and it is estimated that over 5,000 men and 400 or 500 teams will be required to keep up with this year's work. A team in the employ of the city draws 55 cents an hour, and the unskilled workman is paid from 17½ to 22½ cents an hour. Carpenters and other skilled labor receive union rates, bricklayers drawing 55c to 60 cents. The foremen in the employ of the city draw from $3 to $4.50 a day. The general foreman is paid $6.50 a day, and the assistant general foreman is paid $5 a day. The mechanical foreman is paid $5 a day, while the timekeepers, 9 in number draw $2 to $3 a day. The time worked by both teams an men is nine hours, starting at 7 a.m., and closing at 5 p.m.

Many persons hold the opinion that the hard coal miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania are always striking. Frequently on the streets of the city, comfortably dressed men, who go to work at 9 a.m. and quit at 4.30 p.m., are heard to strongly deprecate the position of the miners in demanding that they be required to work no more than eight hours a day under the earth for the average of $5 a month. Those who have studied the situation declare that the problem before the miners of the anthracite region is not one of wages solely. The battle—for thus it is designated—is the battle of the American skilled workman to maintain theAmerican standard of living to which he has grown accustomed; the standard which makes him pre-eminent among the workmen of the world and which the Slave invasion has so notoriously injured. This miners' union is not, as many suppose, a combination of foreigners who do not know where the limit or demand should be placed, but is is a combination formed by the English-speaking, American born miners, controlling by their voice and influence the foreigner, that demands for the miner and the allied branches of mining labor adequate wages, hygienic homes and conditions of work, safeguarding against accidents, the abolition of child labor and other things which are given to most American workmen as a matter of course. Twenty years ago the population of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys was made up largely of Irish, Welsh, English and German settlers; men who had come to the mines before the civil war, who worked for good wages, saved their money, built homes and raised their children according to American standards of living. But in a little while the locust-like swarms of Russians, Lithuanians and Slavs swept over the coal fields, just as of old their ancestors swarmed over Europe. The Poles and Italians, too, began to arrive in large numbers and settled around the mines with the inevitable result.

A magazine writer published a story in a recent issue of a popular periodical in which he presented what was considered a somewhat overdrawn picture of the Slav miner, drunk with power. He pictured the entire anthracite country as united to crush, by means infamous, to say the least, every departure from the precepts of unionism. Perhaps the anthracite country is over enthusiastic in its "unionism," but its enthusiasm is aroused by its bitter experiences and the comparative good which has come to it by the awards of the strike commission. This is, perhaps, the critical period, the hour of trial, of the Slav mine worker, if he does not lose his head it will not be long before the second generation—the Slav-American—will appear, taught in our schools and educated in our ideas, to live and act according to the best standards of the American workmen.—Washington Star.

Secretaries of labor unions will confer a favor upon the labor editor if they will forward any items of general interest occuring in their unions to The Colonist.

NEW ART EXHIBIT

The New York Art Studio of 537 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C., is introducing their paintings in this city with considerable success. Their work has found admission among the most prominent families and samples of same are exhibited in the store windows of Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., The B. C. Furniture Co., and The Fit-Reform Wardrobe Co. It would pay art-lovers to inspect their work, as they employ eminent European artists.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

May Canadian Magazine.

Ontario has two sensations just now, the new silver mining camp at Cobalt, and the agitation over Niagara Falls power. Regarding the latter, the people have suddenly awakened to a realization that the greatest asset of the province has been almost given away, and that a few capitalists would like to collect an annual toll of several milion dollars from the people. On April 11, a monster deputation representing many municipalities of Western Ontario waited on the Ontario government and virtually demanded "cheap power." It has been shown that the power can be generated at Niagara and delivered in Hamilton, Toronto, Brantford, Guelph and London at about $20 per horse-power. The companies propose to charge from $35 to $60. Hence, the people interested in manufacturing and lighting are up in arms.

The lesson for the rest of Canada would seem to be: government control of all water-powers. The monopolists of Montreal buy electric power brought eighty miles from Shawnigan at $15 per horse-power, and sell it at about four times that price. The monopolists of Toronto propose to do the same. The monopolists of other provinces are not likely to be less lenient than in Toronto or Montreal, hence the people must be on their guard. The only way, apparently, to prevent extortion is government operation or control. This, of course, has its dangers, but as times go on these dangers will be minimized. It is a pity that capitalists could not be reasonable and just and such agitations as this be avoided.

It is becoming clearer day by day that hydro-electric energy is to be the great motive power of the next half century, and likely to displace coal wherever it is easily available. Consequently, both governments and people must carefully watch all legislation aiming at the control of any supply. Port Arthur, Orillia and other places have shown that municipally produced power can be sold as low as $15 per horse-power, as compared with steam-power at $30 a horse-power. Whenever this is possible, industries will be attracted and the expansion of a community assured. In Canada coal must always remain a very costly fuel, hence the greater need for safeguarding the control of its substitute.

The problem is by no means confined to the part of Ontario around Niagara Falls. It is general in Canada, because water powers exist everywhere. The verdict of the two commissions which have just reported in Ontario should be closely scanned by the publicists and manufacturers of the other provinces.

Scientific Miscellany

Carbon and energy are the elements to be figured in estimating the cost of alcohol as made by a new process at St. Alban, France. A metallic carbide yields ethylene when acted upon by water, the ethylene unites with sulphuric acid to form ethyl hydrogen sulphate, and this when acted upon by water produces alcohol and sulphuric acid. The alcohol is separated by distillation. The sulphuric acid is concentrated for use again, and the metallic oxide from the carbide is used with more carbon for a fresh supply of carbide. Thus far the carbon used has been about four times the amount theoretically necessary.

The visible radiation of burning substances has suggested to F. Streintz, a German physicist, that slow oxidation should give rise to some kind of radiation. On investigation, he has found that magnesium, aluminum, zinc and cadmium emit some form of radiation, possibly ultra-violet light, when in a gas containing oxygen; that this radiation gives electric charge to the gas, and that it produces chemical effects, as on photographic plates. An exposure of half a minute gave an image of a magnesium ring on potassium iodide paper. When one side of the ring was raised a fiftieth of an inch from the paper, the image was blurred toward that side, proving that the rays do not penetrate more than a few thousandths of an inch of air.

The snail, the poor man's oyster of France and Spain, is pronounced a very pleasing food when selected from clean feeding grounds and properly cooked. Its nutritive value is 100 per cent. greater than that of the oyster, analysis showing that the solids embrace nearly 90 per cent. of tissue building proteid matter, besides which are 6 per cent. of fat and 4 per cent. of mineral substance, including phosphates.

The Welsbach mantle transforms the obscure heat of a blue flame gas burner into luminous radiations, which are rich in yellow and green rays, but contain little red. The similar incandescent mantle of Leiage, a French engineer, is composed of a mixture of rare earths of which the highly radiant cerium is chief, and instead of the brilliant light it emits heat, its spectrum being made up of red and invisible rays. Its heat is estimated to be 100 per cent. greater than that of the Welsbach mantle, and 40 per cent. greater than that of any other gas-burning device. The burners may be arranged on a movable stand of five or more, or may be placed in a radio-incandescent grate, and when warming a room the mantles are almost non-luminous, while throwing out horizontally an intense heat.

Earth-eating is still practiced in parts of Africa and South America. A French naturalist has lately found that the Indians of the high tablelands of Bolivia have a great liking for a paste of clay, which is sometimes mixed with cocoa leaves, but as a rule is taken by itself in little dried pellets. Humboldt and other explorers have claimed that the clay eaten has a certain nutritive value. Two specimens recently analyzed contained 95 per cent. or more of pure silica, the remainder consisting of iron oxide, alumina, magnesia and water, and a specimen examined a century ago was similar, but with much more iron oxide and two per cent. of copper. Such substances can have no value as food, while the copper may be injurious. It is pointed out, however, that they may take the place of woody fiber in such food as fish, and indirectly promote digestion by their grinding action.

The direct production of cold from electricity is a problem that electrical engineers are considering. Something may be done by connecting a motor to an air compressor and expanding the compressed air into a cold storage chamber, but this is costly and cumbrous. We may expect the electro-chemist to refrigerate by energy from the electric supply mains through some such direct method as a reversed battery abstracting heat from the air.

The whitening of human hair with age has been proven to be due to the action of phagocytes, the white blood corpuscles, which devour the pigment. Dr. E. Trouessart, the French naturalist, has found that the fur of certain mammels—such as the stoat—is similarly bleached in winter, and that these animals do not change their coats, as has been believed. The cold in some unknown way causes the pigment to shift to other layers of the hair, where it is devoured. Under intense cold a small mamal has turned white in a single night, just as human hair has blanched suddenly under intense emotion, quickened activity of the phagocytes seeming to be the direct cause in both cases.

In the ingenious process that is being tried in British Columbia, artificial sandstone bricks are made by mixing sand and lime in a mould in which a vacuum is produced. No space being allowed for the expansion of the lime on hydration, compression of the material results. The brick is further compressed in powerful stamps, and is then placed in a current of steam for eight or ten hours. The materials are thus made to combine chemically into hydrosilicate of lime. The lime firmly cements the particles of sand together, and an exceedingly hard and fairly moisture proof brick results.

An experimental factory for making silk from spider webs exists in Madagascar, but is likely to fail because the spiders refuse to work. Their time is spent mostly in sulking, fighting or devouring their young. Occasionally, however, their mood changes, and then they spin for days at a stretch, dying from exhaustion. It is hoped that a better understanding of their habits will bring better results.

The aluminum books for the blind now being printed in Edinburgh are of thin sheets embossed in the usual way. They are easier to read than paper books, do not soil, and are practically indestructible. Their expensiveness is their chief drawback.

In the new theory of A. Debierne, a French physicist, phosphorescence is due to the formation of a new substance, which makes up a small proportion of the whole mass. This new substance may persist after phosphorescence has ceased, but when the temperature is raised to a certain point it is decomposed, giving up in thermo-luminescence the energy stored up in its formation. This heat glow is usually colored; when it is not, the new substance is assumed to be either colorless or of the same color as the original mass. When there is no thermo-luminescence, the new substance, which may vary with the exciting radiation, is probably decomposed as fast as formed.

An effort to follow the wanderings of fishes, about which we know so little, is being made by the British Marine Biological association. A numbered tag has been fastened to many plaice, which have been returned to the water, and about 20 per cent. of these marked fishes seem to have been caught again and returned to the association. As a rule only the larger fishes migrate to any considerable distance, the smaller ones remaining at home. The migrants go south in winter and return northward in summer, and one plaice was found to have traveled 175 miles in six weeks, while another was caught 242 miles from the spot where it was placed in the water eight months before.

Deficient hearing is regarded by Dr. Lichtemberg of Budapest as a greater danger in railroad engineers than colorblindness. In 92 out of 250 railroad employees he has found the hearing affected, and, as the ear troubles are liable to come on at any time, he urges that all persons in railroad employ should be examined every two years.

The collections of the steamer Albatross of the United States fish commission include strong glass spheres that have been sealed and sunk 15,000 feet or more into the sea. Some are now filled with sea water forced through the pores of the glass, some are partially filled, and some were broken by the tremendous pressure of 6,600 pounds per square foot.

Made voiceless by the cutting out of his larynx in an operation for cancer, an ingenious Viennese has fitted a rubber tube with vocal chords, and by means of this novel apparatus, inserted in his throat, he is said to be able to produce a high falsetto voice.

The use of yellow glasses for weak eyes is recommended by Dr. Motais of Angers. The yellow tint is very restful and has a calming influence on the most sensitive eyes. Such glasses have been prescribed during fifteen years in this oculist's own practice, yielding excellent results.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

April, 1906.

Date.	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht
	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.	h.m. ft.
1	4 59 7.5	....	15 01 2.8	....
2	5 00 7.4	....	15 53 2.7	....
3	3 00 7.3	....	16 43 2.6	....
4	2 24 7.2	....	17 31 2.6	....
5	4 50 7.1	6 16 6.5	10 35 6.9	18 16 2.6
6	1 38 7.2	6 51 5.8	12 08 7.1	18 59 2.5
7	1 43 7.4	7 30 4.9	13 18 7.2	19 40 3.0
8	2 00 7.7	8 12 4.0	14 19 7.3	20 21 3.5
9	2 24 7.9	8 56 3.2	15 19 7.3	21 03 4.1
10	2 54 8.2	9 45 2.4	16 25 7.3	21 46 4.8
11	3 28 8.3	10 38 1.9	17 40 7.2	22 31 5.6
12	3 59 8.4	11 35 1.5	19 13 7.1	23 19 6.2
13	4 31 8.3	12 35 1.3	21 03 7.2	....
14	0 15 6.8	4 37 8.1	13 35 1.3	22 46 7.4
15	1 40 7.1	5 20 7.7	14 32 1.5	23 48 7.7
16	3 10 7.2	5 36 7.3	15 27 1.8	....
17	0 35 7.7	....	....	16 21 2.2
18	1 06 7.6	7 08 6.1	9 50 6.3	17 13 2.8
19	1 28 7.5	7 28 5.5	11 47 6.0	18 08 3.2
20	1 26 7.5	7 47 4.8	13 06 6.1	18 50 3.8
21	1 28 7.5	8 10 4.0	14 11 6.2	19 33 4.3
22	1 37 7.6	8 36 3.4	15 09 6.4	20 12 4.8
23	1 53 7.7	9 05 2.9	16 03 6.4	20 47 5.3
24	2 12 7.8	9 37 2.5	16 55 6.5	21 18 5.8
25	2 32 7.8	10 14 2.2	17 59 6.6	21 45 6.2
26	2 51 7.8	10 56 2.0	20 04 6.7	22 03 6.6
27	3 05 7.7	11 41 2.0	....	....
28	3 14 7.6	12 28 2.0	....	....
29	3 18 7.5	13 17 2.0	....	....
30	0 46 7.4	14 08 2.2	....	....

The time used is Pacific standard, for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the surroundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock.)—From observations during six months, in 1900, compared with simultaneous observations at Victoria. For time of high water add 14 minutes to high water at Victoria. For time of low water, add 17 minutes to low water at Victoria.

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All communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

W. A. MASSEY & COMPANY,
BROKERS for the sale and building of Sea Fishing Craft of every description, HULL (England). ap21

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

Time Table No. 58

TAKING EFFECT SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1906

Northbound. Leave.	Daily A.M.	Southbound Arrive. P.M.	Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. & Wed. P.M.	Southbound Arrive P.M.
Victoria	9:00	12:06	Victoria	4:00	7:55
		A.M.			
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46	Shawnigan Lake	5:17	6:46
Duncan	11:00	10:02	Duncan	5:55	5:55
Chemainus	11:32	9:30	Chemainus	6:25	5:00
Ladysmith	11:52	9:10	Ladysmith	6:46	5:00
Nanaimo	12:35	8:20	Nanaimo	7:37	4:15
Ar. Wellington	12:58	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington	7:52	Lv. 4:00

Excursion rates in effect between all points, good going Saturdays and Sundays; returning not later than Monday.

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VIA WESTHOLME.

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TIME GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TABLE
THE COMFORTABLE WAY.

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WEST COAST ROUTE

S.S. Queen City, 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month.

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE

S.S. Charmer sails from Victoria daily at 1 a. m.

VICTORIA-NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE

S.S. City of Nanaimo sails from Victoria every Saturday at 7 a. m.

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R. M. S. Empress of India sails May 21.

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PICTURES OF WAR

NO. 8.

"THE HEART OF A GEISHA"

Being a Narrative of What O Yuki San Sacrificed for Love of Takeyuchi San—and Loyalty to the Emperor.

J. GORDON SMITH

A Geisha's life imagination tints
With all the charming color of the rose.
And people won't believe her when she hints
It's beauties are not quite what they suppose.
Because I'm rather quaint and picturesque,
They think that for a butterfly like me,
Existence is delightfully grotesque.
How very much mistaken folks may be!
—The Geisha.

THERE are tea-houses, and tea-houses, but only one Tea-House of the Burnished Maples. On a verdured bluff—the rickshamen will call a friend to push your kuruma uphill—a bevy of fluttering musmes in rainbow-hued kimonas will meet you at the door. On their knees, prostrate on the close-woven matting, they will bid you "Condescend to enter, O Donna San," and the rickshaman will untie your shoe-strings. How careful one must be of holes in his socks in this country of cleanly customs. The doctor preached me a homily on every occasion such as this on the manner in which leathern boots carried germs from the street to the carpets of the west, whereas—but I had heard the same story a hundred times.

What an outlook you had from the matted balconies of the tea-house. In thickly-verdured Shiba the tinselated temple roofs of heavy ribbed porcelain were set in dense clusters of laburnum, arbutus and trees with foliage a denser green, the glittering roof on roof of a five-storied pagoda some pious Buddhist had builded when the menace of death seemed near towered above the clustered trees, and an avenue of cloying cherry-trees, without fragrance, it's true, but with pinky-white blossom that drifted like snow on the pathway, stretched to a busy streetway, but a glimpse of which could be seen with its busy street-people, men yoked with their oxen in carts, coolies toiling between the bills of their kuruma with human freights and wayfarers clattering to and fro on their wooden geta or frayed waraji of platted hemp. At the other side, the verandah overhung the canal—one of the freight arteries of the city—and pale blue wistaria dangled down to the moss-grown stones by the canal side. Sampan and junk, heavy with freight or with high prow and stern, fitted with great rudders high out of water, crowded in the waterway and the coolies who poled their craft past where the geisha sat on the balconies above them and sang high-pitched songs to the twanging of their samisen trilled an extemporised verse oft-times in reply; at night when the junks jammed beneath the balcony and the crews, brown and half-naked, sat on their heels about little braziers of glowing charcoal that glowed their bronzed flesh with half-lights a painter would have longed to see, the geisha who sang behind the paper shojis then filtering a mellow light from the quaint lanterns stood on the matted floors reflected odd silhouettes that pictured them for the canal people on the paper screens. And, stretching far, mile after mile, was the brown city, by day a sun-baked cluster of thatch and bamboo as far as the eye could see; at night, row after row of lanterns stretching far into the gloom to mark little distant pin-points the veins of the city.

The Imperial hotel is another world to the Tea-House of the Burnished Maples, and the doctor will tell you so, unless his voice has failed. The military attache speaks with prejudice, for he came to drink tea poured by O Yuki San.

O Yuki's father was an Austrian; so her mother had told her. Mother and daughter lived alone near the Street of the Weavers and earned their living by embroidering silks for kikemono—until Takeyuchi came.

The doctor learned her history. He had been an exile for years and speaks the language of the people.

Takeyuchi was her lover, and she was earning money for him that he might finish his military education. He was to be a soldier.

How long had she earned the money for this? For a year; no, nearly two. It was a small matter.

Takeyuchi came from Satsuma to be apprenticed to an uncle in Tokio. His father, a Samurai who followed Saigo in the hapless rebellion of the Satsuma clan, had died with Saigo, and he was the ward of his uncle. But the uncle was a bad man; he had taken the monies of Takeyuchi and left him destitute. But she could earn money for his necessary education.

"Will the honorable foreigner have more tea?"

"Hei!"—O Yuki clapped her hands until little O Hana slid the shoji and pushed her glistening black-haired head inside.

She fluttered in like a butterfly to carry off the empty tea-pot. The doctor looked across at me. "Do you understand?" he said.

"I do," said the attache. "Until the increasing modernism which we call civilisation parched the patriotism of these people they are unequal. Russia has millions, of course, but a thin band flung across thousands of miles cannot hold the burden at the end even if Russia had the wondrous spirit of these people. The women of Japan are its most ardent patriots. No flag-waving, no intoxication with the excitement of war for them; theirs is only to suffer in silence, to give their all uncomplaining."

O Yuki san rose from her cushion in response to a shout from beyond the screen, and we sat on the matting of the open upper floor, talking of many things, until it was time to call the waiting rickshaman and return to that grim tomb, the Imperial hotel, where a hundred men waited for permission to join the armies that were already in Manchuria. Lieut. Soeshima joined us in the corridor and he told us more of O Yuki san. Takejuchi.

Ichijiro of the Military School would have been apprenticed to an artisan and she the wife of Takeyuchi the carpenter if she had not indentured herself to the crafty old Takahashi, who, so Soeshima told us, knew a valuable geisha when he saw one. Her life for four years was the price of the young man's education; then she would be free from the Tea-house and they would be married. In the meantime she went to dance when geisha were called after banquets were ended, and entertained those who came to the Tea-House of the Burnished Maples, and she was famous. In Tokio she has some thousand sisters, and six hundred half-sisters who live in a tinselled quarter between barriers beyond the Sumida to sit behind wooden-barred windows nightly like shop goods on show to the throngs who surge in the brilliantly-lit streets of the Yoshiwara. These are reinforced by the geisha who forget, but the geisha, the real geisha, is another person. It is in Shimbashi in the Street of the Geisha that they are most numerous. By day an occasional tinkle of koto, a few notes of song, by night an incessant twanging of samisen, a jumble of high-pitched voices, the lantern-lit Street of the Geisha is a place unto itself. Its life is of the night when the lanterns are lit. The lanterns are many shaped, oval, cylindrical, square, hexagonal and octagonal, and all have scrawling Japanese writing on them which is to tell the house-owner's name, and the honorable name of her residence. It is a street full of story, humorous and tragic; every house has its tradition.

In time the tragedy of O Yuki san will become a tradition of the Tea-House of the Burnished Maples.

O Yuki san was a beautiful woman, even from the foreigner's estimate; judged by young Tokio she was exquisite. Radiant with success, she took the cups of saki the young men offered, tasted the wine and passed the cups back again, and waited until the time came for her and her sister geisha to dance the more popular Sakura-Odori, the Cherry dance, symbolical of the spring pastime, the Viewing of the Cherry Blossoms. Unless you have lived on a mat-floored house in Japan you will scarce understand what this means to the people. Even then the foreigner cannot understand many things; least of all the longing that O Yuki san felt that night when Takeyuchi had gone to the war. She dreamed of the day when it would be fulfilled as the kurumaya dragged her back to the Tea-House on the hill, that glad day when the tea-house keeper's ransom would be paid in full and she would be freed from her obligations to marry the soldier for whom she sacrificed so much.

When Baroufsky's circus moved up the China coast after thrilling the Filipino at Manila and the Chinese at Hongkong and Shanghai, Takeyuchi San, clad in the loose and airy clothes of a Japanese coolie, joined the show; he was a juggler of no mean ability. None of Baroufsky's circus knew that only a month before the white-haired Fukushima, the fatherly old Yamagatti, and the dapper little Kodam with his patches of grey hair on his temples had called him from the Military College and told him there would be war in Manchuria, wherefore certain maps and plans of fortifications would be needed by the three; few of the circus men knew his knowledge of Russian learned laboriously from the good Archbishop Nicolai of the Orthodox church on Kudan behind the palace, and none knew of the little box of paints, the writing materials and instruments hidden ever under his scant clothing. Only a Japanese singing girl who made occasional trips to Chifu to see her uncle, who was a friend of the Japanese consul there, knew that the juggler often sent little packages to the consul. When the maps that the packages held reached Tokio the three found them of great use, and when the diagrams of forty-one great forts, which were so well connected and fortified, reached Sambou Home, the three sent for General Nogi that he might study them.

Levinsky, the Jew, who lodged with Takeyuchi in a Chinese house in the Old Town, guessed some things; but Levinsky hated all Russians and he liked Takeyuchi because they had many things in common. And, moreover, Takeyuchi could say so many things against the hated Russian; therefore they were friends. Each was a pariah; one because his face was yellow, the other because he was a Jew, and because of this their comradeship grew.

Port Arthur was a gay city, then—the cocktail of the Orient. Money was free amongst its people; there was so much to be squeezed from army contracts, and Noji coal that cost half the price could be sold to the government as the best from Cardiff. Thirty or forty thousands of soldiers and sailors were gathered there, and hundreds and hundreds of civilians, each of whom had come to make his fortune; many had been moujiks in Russia, but they were men of substance at the fortress. All clamored for amusement, as Russians will, and enterprising Americans started caravanseries and restaurants; Germans brought them champagne and Mouselle wines, sweetened to the popular taste; Greeks brought them billiard tables from far-away Odessa in transports which should have been carrying more needed war material, and Baroufsky's circus abandoned its grotesque battle pantomimes, in which a score of Boers routed the British army, to please the Filipino and the American soldiers at Manila, to hurry north to give a sabouska of circus performances at Port Arthur. Many other entertainers had flocked to Port Arthur—adventuresses galore, singing girls of China and geisha of Japan.

No one of the people of the fortress thought of war. They knew that Alexieff, the Czar of the East, who came occasionally in semi-regal splendor of special trains, was simply playing the game of politics and allowing his friends Besobrasoff, Ginsburg and others to pile up colossal fortunes in various ventures. But war with Japan—that was an amusing thought.

Admiral Star gave a ball on the evening of February 8th in honor of his wife's birthday, and he invited a large number of the naval and military officers, but far more went to the circus tents spread out on the old parade grounds. Baroufsky was giving a gala performance in honor of nothing in particular, and hundreds of officers from the squadron lying in the roadstead were present. Takeyuchi had given his usual performance, toying with curved lacquered-handled swords and gleaming daggers, juggling umbrellas and fans; Mademoiselle Pornolitski, gay in her bright red tights, had pirouetted on the broad back of an old horse Baroufsky had bought from the artillery captain, and many riders, with bespangled and tinselled garb sparkling in the glare of the kerosene flares, were waiting where the canvas flap was drawn aside for their entrance in procession. The thronged Chinese were gazing, expectant and open-mouthed, awaiting the riders, when the dull roll of an explosion startled the crowd.

One of the circus clowns, wise in his generation, shouted: "Japansky!"

Everybody laughed; it was a good joke.

Sharp rattling of many quick-firing guns, with an occasional echoing roll of the big cannon of the Tiger's-Tail, ended the laughter suddenly. The metallic music of the band, brassily playing the imported anthem of Manila, "A Hot Time in the Old Town," ceased with equal suddenness and the crowd melted away. Chinese scurried out, flitting toward Old Port Arthur to crawl beneath their k'angs, civilians hurried through the streets of the New Town, and all, excepting many naval men, whose stomachs were not good for the work that was going on in the roadstead, hurried from the big tent, where none seemed to care. The circus company dissolved, and Takeyuchi obscured himself among a crowd of refugees and hurried to his home in the Old Town, where Levinsky, roused from sleep, was waiting, wondering as he rubbed his sleepy eyes what had caused the commotion.

"What is it?" asked the Jew.

"Japansky," laconically replied Takeyuchi, with his eyes glistening. Then he went to the attic room he had made under the thatch to find the plans of many things the three would like to know of all hidden in the thatch.

To Levinsky's slow-working mind the thing was incomprehensible. The Japanese had come; they were attacking the warships. Yes, that meant war; of course, he would have to fight; to fight for these pigs of Russians who had killed his brother and sister so cruelly in Odessa and made a soldier of him because he was big and bulky. Unless he could escape; ah, yes, that was it; he and Takeyuchi would escape.

At dawn there was a clatter at the barred door and Levinsky slid from his bed, half naked, to loose the bars.

"Who is there?" he asked.

"The guard." Of course if one were building a fiction the reader would murmur because of the hackneyed melodrama. Of course it does seem melodramatic, like the third act of a play; but life is ofttimes more dramatic than is the play.

"Who is it? What do you want?" asked the unclad Levinsky with fright.

"Open the door and we'll tell you," said the guard.

Slowly the Jew opened the door. He knew the guard had come seeking Takeyuchi, and he decided to protect the Japanese.

"What is wrong?" he asked.

"Japansky," said the leader of the guard, tersely; "tell us, you pig of a Jew, where he is hidden, or it will be the worse for you."

Levinsky saw the huddled form of his fellow-lodger on the shakedown behind the Japanese screen as he quickly led the guard to an outhouse at the back, as though he was showing them where Takeyuchi was lodged; he searched diligently and the picket searched with him.

"It'll be worse for you, dog of a Jew, if we find him!" said the sergeant, but Levinsky paid little attention. He knew that then Takeyuchi would have made his way from the house.

Half an hour, the guard, with a few parting kicks for the hated Jew, gave up the search, and a coolie with a newly placed queue hobbled behind them toward the harbor front.

The story of how Takeyuchi waited for an opportunity to escape, brushing hourly against Russian patrols and feeling insecure in his disguise as a Chinese coolie, would be an interesting one. He worked grimy and tired, lightering coals from scows, carrying ammunition to lumbering Chinese bullock carts, was kicked at intervals by grey-coated soldiers to make him work faster, and he was beaten by panicky citizens, who lost their temper when the calmness of the Chinese coolie annoyed them. He was ousted from many junks on some of which he half buried himself in their debris-filled holds before, at last, one mat-sailed craft, with a grey-whiskered Chinese who looked like a picture of Confucius in command, carried him past the outer forts of Golden Hill in the grey dawn of a misty morning. Ten miles to seaward some grey forms were seen on the horizon, and Takeyuchi gave the Chinese who stood with arms akimbo on the high poop of the Chinese junk an odd-shaped flag to raise to his masthead. Because of this signal men on many war craft telegraphed to other craft that a sea-going junk was not to be molested. The junk swept by the uninteresting warships and landed Takeyuchi at Chifu, where he found passage by a German tramp, the Babelsburg, to Nagasaki.

The Three were delighted with the maps Takeyuchi had given them. The eminences upon which guns could be posted with profit were noted and their heights were given within a few metres, the chain of cemented fortresses and the key forts of the chain, with the guns they mounted, the mine areas and the manner in which they were worked, there was considerable data regarding the inner and outer links of the works of famous engineers builded at the tip of the Regent's Sword. How the aforetime juggler of Baroufsky's Circus hod found opportunity to secure the information only a spy could form any idea; but he had, and the silent Fukushima had told him as they smoked a cigarette in the plain white-washed room at Sambu Hombo that he had done invaluable work for the emperor and Japan. And what more would any Japanese seek.

The press of Japan rang with the praises of Takeyuchi San a few days later, and because of the encomiums O Yuki San learned that the soldier for whom she had sacrificed so much had returned to Japan. But why had he not come to see her? Why did he not come as usual to the tea house of the Burnished Maples? He must be busy with his duties; otherwise he would have come, said O Yuki to herself.

In the Jiji Shimpo she read that Takeyuchi San had been made a captain of the Imperial Guards, and the Hochi Shimbun reported that the emperor had been pleased to give him a kanjo and a medal. These things delighted the heart of the geisha. She glowed with pride as she thought that it was the money she had earned which made it possible for Takeyuchi San to have paved the way for his successes.

Two weeks had passed, and Takeyuchi had not visited the Tea House of the Burnished Maples. He had been so busy, O Yuki told herself, for the newspapers had still much to say of his goings and comings. He had been at the Cherry Blossom Viewing party of the Count Igigaki, and Count Odawara had entertained him at luncheon at the Noble's club.

Soon the woman of O Yuki began to murmur. Surely a few minutes could have been found for a visit to her; a kuruma could have brought a note just to tell her of his return.

No message came. She bought every newspaper the gogai-runners shouted on the streets. The porters had a store of coppers with which to buy newspapers, for each might contain further news of Takeyuchi.

Her companion geishas noted the wrinkles that came in her brow and knew the cause. They noted the absence of the cheery laughter; all the songs which once breathed sunshine and gladness now suggested a plaintive murmur of sadness, for O Yuki was telling of the sorrows she refused to utter as the strings of the simisen twanged.

O Hana San, was all excitement as she fluttered across the mats with the Niroku Shimbun, pointing excitedly to a paragraph wedged between a western patent medicine advertisement and a calling to readers to drink no other beer than that of Asahi, where O Yuki San read:

"Capt. Takeyuchi of Imperial Guards who recently performed brilliant services at a certain place and has been given Order of the Kite by H. I. M. the Emperor has been adopted into the family of Count Odonaki. He has been betrothed to Oume San, youngest daughter of the Count."

Since early morning O Yuki had been making her toilet. Every day she had spent hours with her little brushes, blackening the uptilted lashes, reddening the carmine of the painted lips, heightened her pasty complexion and oiling her well-scented black hair. She did these things daily, because of the thought that Takeyuchi might come. The tears that would no longer be dammed welled from her eyes and made lanes in the paste of her cheeks. Her sacrifice had been for nothing; but yes, it had been for Japan. She had not counted the cost when the newspapers of the land were ringing with the praises of Takeyuchi and recompense seemed near at hand; and she would not murmur now. In her little cubicle at the back of the Tea House she unrolled the many prints the geisha had brought her when the print-shops of the Ginza were filled with wondrously-colored lithographs picturing her hero in various poses, some even as a knight of a forgotten period. She looked at them for the last time and put them back into the cupboards. At dark, with a few trinkets in a little bundle, she slipped out from the back door of the Tea House of the Burnished Maples. Next morning the sensation of the Tokio press was of the disappearance of a popular geisha.

The war had been ended some months when a Buddhist nun who was making a pilgrimage came to the lintelled gateway of Capt. Takeyuchi's flower-decked home in Tokio seeking alms, and the tiny hands of the babe the amah carried, played with her head dress while the nurse filled the rice bowl she held. As she moved away the nun folded a piece of paper in the tightening grasp of the chubby brown hand of the baby, and when it fell the amah carried it to Captain Takeyuchi of the Imperial Guards. There were two characters scrawled on the thin paper. They read: "Yuki forgives."

Takeyuchi crumpled the paper between his fingers and threw it into the pond; he laughed bitterly as he strolled towards the house.

ESCAPED AN OPERATION.

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The Fall Fair.—The prize and executive committee of the British Columbia Agricultural association held a very interesting meeting at the city hall last evening. The occasion for the meeting was a complete revision of the prize-list, and each sub-section of every class was carefully gone into. Separate sub-committees were appointed, one for every class in the list, and among the members of these committees were those who were directly interested in the production or manufacture of that special class. In this manner was found exactly what was wanted and what was best eliminated. In this way it was an easy matter to those who understood their special branches to say what would prove the best to have on the official list. After a careful consideration the sub-committee reported to the committee as a whole and the recommendations were adopted. The list as now prepared is considered to be as near correct as it is possible to have it, and the committee feel that there will be much less cause for complaint than in former years.

The need of physical training in schools is emphasized by the results of recent medical examinations in Scotland, only a little more than half of 600 children of Aberdeen proving to be sound in health, and only 171 in 600 in Edinburgh. The Swedish system of Ling is approved. In this gymnastics are classified and arranged to suit the varied individual needs, and, in addition to giving bodily development, the exercise is expected to teach courage, obedience, alertness, decision, self-confidence, and presence of mind.

Salt a Cause of Kidney Disease

The excessive use of common table salt is said by scientists to be conducive to kidney disease, and Prof. Vidal has shown by experiment that he can bring on the symptoms of Bright's disease and dropsy by giving a person subject to kidney trouble a certain quantity of salt each day.

Excesses in diet, especially in the use of highly seasoned foods and alcoholic drinks, as well as in the use of salt, are to be avoided by the sufferers from Diseases of the kidneys, and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will be found to be the most prompt and most thoroughly effective treatment obtainable.

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Race run at Epsom, Eng., Wednesday, May 30, 1906.

First horse	40 per cent.
Second Horse	20 per cent.
Third horse	10 per cent.
Other starters divide	10 per cent.
Non-starters divide	20 per cent.

(Less 10 per cent. for printing, advertising, etc.)

Drawn in the presence of the public under the supervision of the press on Tuesday, May 29, 1906.

All holders of unclaimed prizes will be notified within 14 days of drawing.

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